# The Saturday Evening Post.

A FAMILY NEWSPAPER—DEVOTED TO LITERATURE, MORALITY, SCIENCE, NEWS, AGRICULTURE AND AMUSEMENT.

VOL. IX—WHOLE No. 449. PHILADELPHIA, MARCH 6, 1830. TERMS, $2 IN ADVANCE.

PUBLISHED BY SAMUEL COATE ATKINSON, No. 112 CHESNUT STREET, BETWEEN THIRD & FOURTH STREETS, AND DIRECTLY OPPOSITE TO THE POST-OFFICE—☞ COUNTING-ROOM ON HUDSON'S ALLEY.


## ORIGINAL POETRY.

*Lines accompanying a Miniature.*

…, take it lady; 'tis the face
Of him whose feelings all art thine:
…ould that the pencil'd art could trace
The heart he offers at thy shrine!

…, take it; and in after hours
Thoughts of past days it may renew;
…hen love and hope wreathed life with flowers,
And youth flung o'er them bloom and dew.

…memory may it oft recall
…ind thoughts of him who now is far,
…worships thee—his own—his all;
…'s sacred shrine—life's leading star!

…ights of the hour—the cherished hour,
…hen first he spoke of hopes long nursed;
…lmond walk—the dew-gemm'd bower—
…ove's earliest sigh and passing burst.

…ights of the parting time; the tear—
…he lingering clasp—the bosom's swell;
…whispered hope—the rising fear—
…he last long kiss—the sad farewell.

…ake thine—Skill cannot trace
…resistless softness of thine eye,
…and the music of thy face,
…ging as burst of summer sky.

…hould it be, 'twere useless art;
…should he ever wish it done,
…ering it traced upon his heart,
…he image of his own loved one!

MYRA.

## TO A YOUNG GIRL, SLEEPING.

…ell art among the eloud'rest fair
…e powers round thy forehead fair.—*Byron.*

…ie, thou light-hearted girl,
…ge drench thy rosy rest;
…ghs the soft silky curl
…ir wantons on thy snowy breast.

…ook'st a being of light
…thy fancy alone may disclose—
…ir, glowing and bright—
…sweet blushing bud of a rose.

…ll who'd injure thy breast,
…ll sweet peace of conscience ne'er know,
…ful and fair would rock rest,
…ful fiends scream round his pillow.

…mblem of innocence,
…ven, and ne'er may thy young heart
…by sad experience,
…ll world's coldness or art.

…ven angel watch o'er thee,
…d guard thee from each wily snare,
…ver may time throw o'er thee,
…wath of caliginous care.

'86

## I CAN'T FORGET.

…gel, I can't forget,
…ese are things in memory set
…ond at time can ne'er erase
…ecords of our by gone days—
…some
…ngest eyes which met my own
…lightly when the music pow'r,
…ke of witch,
…ow to the flower.
…the
…—that voice so clear,
…e spoke when I was near,
…ome in magic influence stole,
…hantil'd music o'er my soul.
…ght—for things which were,
…old memory often stirs
…ional hours and joys that's past,
…ness o'er my soul are cast.
…get—I can't forget
…ow warm'd that e'er we met;
…Autumn cannot flee,
…ad regrets and thoughts of thee.

FLORENCE.

## SOLDIER'S SOLILOQUY,

IN THE RETURN OF PEACE.

…his war's conflicting game,
…his unhallow'd ground,
…ish'embattl'd ranks inflame,
…Mars's roar resound.

…on has crown'd our faithful arms,
…d long'd our foes to friends,
…d Com was and war's alarms,
…ushfor attends.

…ide, yet a soldier still,
…e the camps and noise,
…ghbor'hood, and will,
…ow another joys.

…ll I ever learn the ways
…ns of dutiful peace—
…ll my renowning days,
…ier's long game shall cease?

…or slay any a slaughter'd heap,
…ugh'd seas of blood;
…e peaceful sights I keep,
…ort of rest and food.

…ter's cold and summer's heat,
…march'd as volunteer;
…the reveillee's first beat,
…any a live long year.

…on the hottest battle rag'd,
…d'ring cannons roar,
…ir country's foes engag'd,
…requering, sought for more.

…the warrior's banner's furl'd,
…amp is seen no more;
…ld strife upon the world,
…ery to explore.

…ntry has no claims on me,
…Aeen much blood I've shed;
…to give her liberty—
…mine to starve or beg.

…a soldier's cruel state,
…doom'd alike to bear,
…e peace, the certain fate,
…rious death to share.

## DEATH OF VALEE.

…the war-trumpet sounds on the wind,
…ays are gone, and the week are behind;
…France, in the field is seen,
…gallant array, scarce ever has been.

…ost ranks of that chivalry,
…ll'd all, stands the noble Valee;
…Baron who will not veil crest,
…best might that lays hence in rest.

…ch'd men, that hold Baron exile on,
…Rose he weeps, in her bower alone;
They sigh and they weep in the halls of Valee,
For their gallant Knight they may never more see.

A mournful day for France there came,
Though her Knights were many, and high was their fame;
And though her army was true, and as brave as may be,
They met hearts as stout as theirs on the fields of Crecy.

Who foremost meets that battle shock,
And stems its tide firm as a rock;
We know by the stained blue scarf, 'tis he—
By the scarf of his love, 'tis the gallant Valee.

The string is drawn, the bow is bent,
The message of death is onward sent;
His corselet it pierces, his life-blood will drain—
And France may weep, for her bravest is slain.

DODO.

Written for the Saturday Evening Post.

## THE COTTAGE OF THE VINE.

BY MRS. N. H. DODGE.

Perhaps there never was a more lovely scene even in Italy, glowing Italy, than that which surrounded "The Cottage of the Vine," as it was usually denominated.—It received this appellation from the grape vines which clustered thickly over its thatched roof, all interwoven with bunches of their delicious fruit;—and, oh! what a refreshing sight it was to the weary traveller. But the grateful exterior lost much of its charm when compared with the interior of this humble dwelling. Here were neatness and order in their perfection,—and here were piety, harmony and love, beaming from every eye, whispered in every tone, and visible in every action. The aged matron was surrounded by her son, his amiable companion, and their little train of cherub children, full of vivacity, affection and interest; for who can look unmoved on the innocence of early life, when the heart is not polluted by the touch of sin, and the thoughts are full of purity and joyousness.

The ground descended every way from the cottage, covered with an artificial forest, which formed refreshing retreats from the heat of day, and delightful walks at evening. It yielded a superabundance of the richest fruits of the country, and extended to the banks of a clear and gentle river, which seemed more like the fabled streams of the ancients than a beautiful modern reality. On the opposite shore arose a hillock, just revealing above its green top the remaining towers of a distant convent, once magnificent, but now falling into ruins. Far distant were seen villages and cities, rising in dusky grandeur; but this rural retreat was far dearer to a contemplative and peaceful mind, than all the imposing dignities of state.

It was at the close of a fine day, just as the sun was setting, that the family at the cottage seated themselves on the bank of the river, to enjoy the cool fragrance of the twilight hour. Those who have never beheld a stillness and [illegible] appears as glory of the scene. With pure gold, and the [illegible] every object with a pure and mellow [illegible] gentleness. The sky is exceedingly beautiful and glorious, and every thing in nature wears a softened, unearthly splendour, which is indescribable. There is a richness and fragrance reposing on the folded wing of the zephyr which, together with the feathered songsters' joyous vesper hymn, soothes the soul into a thoughtful mood, and fits it for sacred meditation.

Such was the scene at the Cottage of the Vine, and such were the chastened and holy feelings of the interesting family seated on the banks of their own dear river, to contemplate the works of nature.

"Tell us now, grandma," said a little innocent sitting at her knee, "again about those cruel days in France, when grandpa and so many good men were killed with the guillotine, and you and pa——but what music is that?" Every ear was now full of attention, while the sweet sounds of a guitar, wakened to a favorite French air, approached nearer and nearer, until the minstrel appeared in sight. He was an aged man, and apparently borne down with misfortune. As he advanced nearer to the little party, he changed his tune to a death-march, which sometimes was sounded in the ears of the unfortunate victims of the guillotine, when they were going to the dreadful scene of their more dreadful fate! The grandmother groaned heavily, and dropped her face on the head of the little prattler before her. Her son beckoned the minstrel to approach, and invited him to be seated among them, and cheer them with the strains of his gentle music. He complied in silence, playing several duetts, marches, &c., all strictly French, and some peculiar to the days of the revolution. At last, after pausing a few moments, he again struck up the death-march he had before played; at the close of which the aged matron asked him, in a voice half stifled with grief, if he were witness to any of those bloody scenes in France. "Ah! yes, madam," he replied, "and most heavily did the distresses of those times fall upon me. It is from this cause alone that you now behold me a houseless, friendless wanderer before you." Being requested to give an account of his sufferings, he thus proceeded:—

"In the days of peace, I was a nobleman, in high standing at court, but the dreadful change of times effected my downfall. I was accused of favoring the royal party, and was thrown into prison, a candidate for the guillotine. The night previous to the execution of the dreadful sentence, I almost miraculously effected my escape, and in the disguise which a minstrel's habit afforded me, hastened to my once happy home.—But, oh, what a scene of desolation it now was! I was told by the peasantry that the owner of that mansion was executed the day before, that his property was all confiscated, and that his family, on receiving the distressing intelligence of his death, fled, no one knew whither. My agony of soul was now indescribable; but there was no redress, and no alternative but to die or to wear the humiliating disguise I had assumed. After some reflection on the subject, I came to the conclusion, from the three-fold purpose of necessity, of safety, and of searching out, if possible, my family's place of exile, to procure me a guitar, and make my calling indeed correspond to my disguise. In this manner I travelled the whole kingdom entirely over, but could discover no traces of my lamented, unfortunate family. Since that time I have wandered any where, with no motive but to relieve my sorrows by change of place, and to support my miserable existence until I am called to my last rest."

The little children greatly pitied the poor aged minstrel, and one of them asked her grandma if she should bring him some refreshments; but the old lady bade her be seated; and then she asked the stranger how many children he had when he last saw his family. On being answered one only, and that one a beloved son, she instantly raised herself to her feet, and eagerly inquired the minstrel's name. "De la Carlton," was the reply. The old lady sprang towards him, and clinging round his neck, exclaimed, "My husband, my lamented husband!"

It would be impossible to describe a scene so touching as that which now followed. The separation had been long and sorrowful, but the bliss of meeting seemed to cover all past afflictions with forgetfulness. At length the inquiry was made, why she left France in so secret and sudden a manner. She informed her husband, that when she received the intelligence of his execution, a friend informed her that her son, who had recently come of age, would also be accused, and doubtless suffer the same fate of his unfortunate father. It was for his sake alone that she fled into Italy, where they had since resided with peace and a competency, and they never desired even to behold their native land again, for the remembrance of it was full of bitterness.

Twenty years from that joyful evening, a traveller passed near the Cottage of the Vine, and, although it looked more ancient, it was as neat and beautiful as ever; but it was not now solitary in the midst of its charming retreat; others had risen up around it, and while it was still the residence of the now merry aged grandparents, their children's children, and children's children's children, were all settled around them; and with the enjoyment of unmolested devotion, and an humble competence, they were far happier than when surrounded with all the splendors and honors that rank and nobility could afford. They felt indeed that real enjoyment more unfrequently existed in the higher walks of life than was usually imagined, and that peace of mind, and true piety, may be oftener found in the cottage than in the palace.

Philadelphia, Feb. 18, 1830.

Written for the Saturday Evening Post.

## PENNSYLVANIA IN 1850.

So much for Rail Ways and Locomotives—not a horse to be seen in the whole county—at the rate we go who will dare fix a period to improvements—and who knows what inventions may yet perfect those arts which have long been esteemed perfect.

Think you that Printers will always pick up their types one by one in that lazy tooth-pick way? Nay, the power of steam may put in motion a thousand artificial fingers—paper, after it has made itself, may be made to slide upon the platten, the platten to receive the self moving types, and make the required impression—a thousand tokens may be printed in a day. Books spring upon the shelves ready bound and lettered, in a few hours after the completion of the manuscript. A learned doctor has already [illegible] work to manufacture eating machines. [illegible] machines have already been invented—patent teeth, abound in every city, town and village—dog churns turn butter-milk into cream, and cream into butter in a twinkling—nothing wants but a locomotive animo, whose dugs shall run with perpetual streams of milk and honey * * * * * *

Do you want a coat? says the Taylor, and touching a spring, presents his customer with a coat, in a twinkling.—The Shoemaker [illegible] stick and enter it in his room, before the new shoes knock him on the head by machinery.—Ho! John, says the farmer, plough up the 50 acre field to-day, and don't forget to thrash out the stack of wheat to-morrow before breakfast. Keep a sharp look out, my boy, I am going to Louisiana, shall be back to-morrow night; and, John, have my new double barrelled gun in order, for when I return I shall hunt with old Loco—so take care and don't burst the boiler, or we shall lose our sport. "Won't you have the dogs, master?" Dogs indeed! no, faith! they could not keep up—trust old Loco for that—and should a fat buck come in our wake, we'd tack and run o'er him before he could see us.

Mercy upon us, says John, I wonder if Parson Grubb arn't spinning a "mail" sermon for Sunday. I can't sleep in church for the noisy loco of the clerk, grinding psalms with demi-semi-quivers—good Lord, what's this here? where's master? I wanted to ax about grinding the oats. "Gone!" gone! slap dash in a jilley—there she goes—where! dunder and blixum, clear out of sight already, and the Rail Way smokes again, o'er the blue mountains, thro' Ohio, down by Illinois, thro' the Mississippi into Louisiana, and—well

I'll fix my plough,
To the loco now—
The on my list,
And cling like a rat
To the tiller of my loco!
While master's gone,
All must be done—
And dash away,
The deil can't stay,
The motion of the smoke O!

AN ALPINE ACCIDENT.—It was after a violent snow storm of several days' continuance, which had kept all the inhabitants of the convent close within their walls, that a partial brightening in the weather on the 17th of December emboldened them to despatch three of their domestics down the Italian side of the mountain, to escort a small party of travellers, who had been detained in the convent, and at the same time to fetch their usual supply of fresh provisions from the first Italian village, St Remy, about a league down the pass. This party was accompanied by two of the dogs Jupiter and a younger one.—The day closed, night set in, and to the surprise of the monks, no servants re-appeared. However, they lulled their fears, by persuading themselves that their Maroniers, not daring to re-ascend in the dusk, had staid at St. Remy; and trusted to see them with the provisions early on the following morning. The morning came—noon arrived—the shade of evening again closed the short-lived day, and still no tidings of their servants. However, during the course of this day, two of the monks worked their way, after a whole hour's struggle in the snow which was many feet deep, to the lower end of the lake, near which the convent is situated, and reached a point about three minutes ordinary walk from the hospital, from whence the greater part of the downward route towards S. Remy could be distinguished. They now saw that the whole valley was covered by the wrecks of a series of avalanches, and returned, fearing the worst; but still hoped against hope that the adventurers might have reached St. Remy, and been detained there. It was not till the third day after their departure that their suspicions were verified beyond all doubt. On that day the *estaffette* from St. Remy arrived at the convent, followed by poor Jupiter. He brought word that the Maroniers had arrived safe with their companions at the village, and after some short stay had set off on their return, accompanied by a traveller who wished to pass to the Swiss side of the Alps.—Nothing more was to be learnt from him except that about an hour after Jupiter returned alone, dreadfully fatigued, and made it to be understood, by his howling and anxiety, that some misfortune had befallen his companions. The cause of the disaster was now no longer a matter of doubt, and after some months was rendered certain by the discovery of the bodies. It appeared, that when about half a league on their way back, they were suddenly arrested and overwhelmed by a tremendous avalanche from the slopes of Mont Mort, which in its headlong course carried the party for above a mile down the mountain, and buried them with the younger dog deep under the snow. By some means Jupiter kept nearer the edge or surface, and when the force of the avalanche was spent, extricated himself. It was judged that he had attempted to make his way up the mountain towards the hospital; but such was the impediment offered to his struggle by the immense mass of soft snow, that he was forced to return in the bed of a torrent to St. Remy. They described him there as whining and "weeping" the whole night.—*The Alpenstock.*

## THE LADIES' FRIEND.

### FEMALE INFLUENCE.

"Every where throughout the circle of her intercourse, her influence is felt like the dew of heaven, gentle, silent, and unseen; yet pervading and efficient. But in the domestic circle its power is concentrated; and is like the life-giving beams of the sun, awakening, illustrating, and almost creating the moral aspect of the scene. To speak first of the final relation—none can estimate how much a daughter may promote the comfort, and the moral benefit of her parents, but those who have seen the female character exhibited under the influence of an enlightened understanding and an improved heart; which by their mutual action, have produced the most extended views of duty with the strongest desire to fulfil it. As a sister, a female may exert a most important influence. With no strong counteracting circumstances, she may give what features she pleases to the moral and intellectual character of those with whom she is connected in this relation. All the sweet endearments of mutual affection and confidence will give weight to her influence. An intelligent high-aiming female, of a well disciplined mind and pious heart, has been known to give a much higher cast of character, attainment, and condition, to a larger circle of brothers and sisters, than they would otherwise have received. But it is as *mother*, that woman has all the powers with which the munificence of her Divine Benefactor has endowed her, matured to the highest perfection, and exercised in their greatest strength.

### DOWRY.

The best dowry to advance the marriage of a young lady is, when she has in her countenance mildness, in her speech, wisdom; in her behaviour [illegible] life, virtue.

[illegible] noon and remember of the Medical Intelligencer reports a case of death resulting from tight lacing. The ill effects of this fashion is more serious than is supposed. It is frequently the cause of insanity; three cases of which, at least, have come under the Doctor's observation.

### TRUE POLITENESS.

To give efficacy and grace to politeness, it [illegible] heart, it is not perfect without a knowledge of the world.

### MORAL COSMETIC.

The following list of materials is offered to our readers, which, in the very few instances in which it has had a fair trial, renders lovely the plainest set of features; and confers on beauty the charm of celestial intelligence.

For calm dignity, - - - - Religion.
bland openness, - - - - Truth.
tender softness, - - - - Benevolence.
purity of complexion, - Temperance.
bloom of angel grace, - Exercise.
the fire of animation, - Intelligence.

MODERN LADIES.—How is a man to ascertain the *real* personal attractions of a modern lady—her arms in balloons, her hips in bustles, her face set off with artificial curls and her waist squeezed into an artificial span by the aid of stays and whalebone? Or, rather supposing a man should marry a woman thus built and inflated to the roundness and symmetry of beauty, on the supposition that such shape was her own, how could he look, when he found that all he admired was the effect of mere padding and wading, puffing and stuffing! that she was inflated into symmetry—all but her waist, which was one of the most slender when released from the galling bondage of her stays, it burst out indignant to its proper clumsiness? Might he not demand an annulling of the marriage contract? Might he not plead that he had been cheated and deceived? Might he not say, "I married, as I thought, a fine, robust, well-formed woman; I find her, when divested of her borrowe plumes and stuffing, an ordinary, feeble bodied object, as shapeless as a post!" In verity, if the redress be not provided for such a fearful contingency, no bachelor will be safe; for gallantry and delicacy would forbid him to reject a more satisfactory view of a lady than is present fashion of dress will permit, in place of flesh and blood, he may find that he has unite himself, for better or for worse, to a bundle of drapery and cushions, with a skeleton stuck in the middle of them!

### POWER OF FEMALE INSTINCT.

Women, we fear, cannot do everything, nor everything they attempt. But what they can do, they do, for the most part, excellently, and much more frequently with an absolute and perfect success than the aspirants of our rougher and more ambitious sex. They cannot, we think represent naturally the fierce and sullen [illegible] of men—nor their coarser vices—nor [illegible] scenes of actual business and contention, and [illegible] mixed motives, and strong and faulty characters, by which affairs of moment are usually conducted on the theatre of the world. For much of this they are disqualified by the delicacy of their training and habits, and the stubborn disabling delicacy which pervades the conceptions and feelings; and from much that is excluded by their actual experience of the topics they might wish to describe by their custom and incurable ignorance of business, of the [illegible] of which serious affairs are actually made and the true nature of the agents and impulses that give movement and direction to the great currents of ordinary life. Perhaps they also incapable of long moral or political investigations, where many complex and intermingled elements are to be taken into account, and a variety of opposite probabilities to be weighed before coming to a conclusion. They are [illegible] too impatient to get at the ultimate result, to go well through with such discussions either stop short at some imperfect view of truth, or turn aside to repose in the shadowy some plausible error. This, however, we are indeed, arises entirely from their being seldom on such tedious tasks. Their proper natural business is the practical regulation of life, in all its bearings, affections, and ends; and the questions with which they have all in that most important department, though an of the utmost difficulty and nicety, [illegible] for the most part, but few elements, and are usually be better described as delicate force and promptitude of their sympathy, and their capacity of noble and devoted attachment, and of the efforts and sacrifices it may require, they are, beyond all doubt, our superiors. Their [illegible] being, as we have said, with actual or social life, and the colours it receives from the conduct and dispositions of individuals, they unconsciously acquire, at a very early age, the finest perception of character and manners, and are almost as soon instinctively schooled in the deep and dangerous learning of feeling and emotion; while the very minuteness with which they make and meditate on those interesting observations, and the finer shades and variations of sentiment which are thus treasured and recorded, train their whole faculties to a nicety and precision of operation, which often discloses itself to advantage in their application to studies of a very different character. When women, accordingly, have turned their minds, as they have done but too seldom, to the exposition or arrangement of any branch of knowledge, they have commonly exhibited, we think, a more beautiful accuracy, and a more uniform and complete justness of thinking, than their less discriminating brethren. There is a finish and completeness about every thing they put out of their hands, which indicates not only an inherent taste for elegance and neatness, but a habit of nice observation, and singular exactness of judgment."

### GENERAL BERNARD.

At the commencement of the famous Austrian campaign of 1805, whilst the Emperor was at Strasburg, he directed General Marescot, the Commander-in-Chief of the Engineers, to select from his distinguished corps an officer sufficiently adroit to fulfil a delicate mission; one necessarily brave, prudent and skilful, and capable of extending a *reconnaissance* to the utmost possible limits. The officer chosen by Gen. Marescot was simply a Captain of Engineers, of the name of Bernard, a former elve of the Polytechnique School. The young man set out upon his mission without exciting any particular notice; he pushed forward his observations nearly to Vienna, and returned to the Emperor's head quarters, about the time of the capitulation of Ulm. The Emperor interrogated him personally, and was highly pleased with his replies.—Not satisfied with answering verbally to the questions of Napoleon, Captain Bernard had digested a report on the observations that he had made, suggesting the most expedient line of march to be pursued. He advised, among other things, that it would be desirable [illegible] the army directly upon Vienna, without attending to the intermediate places of strength; that being once master of the Austrian Capitol, the Emperor might dictate the law to the whole empire. 'I was near the Emperor,' said Rapp, 'when he received the young officer of Engineers,—and you may imagine the anger which he displayed whilst the report was being read.' 'How, [illegible] plan of my campaign! Begone and await my orders! In what I have already said, and am about to add, on the career of Captain Bernard, the character of Napoleon is completely displayed. Rapp told me that, after the young officer was gone, the Emperor altered his tone altogether. This, said he, 'is a clever young fellow; he has observed much; I am not wishing to expose him to be executed as a spy; I shall have occasion for him by and by; go tell Berthier to make out an order, and send him to Illyria.' The order was served, and Captain Bernard, participating in all the ardour of his comrades in arms, at the approach of a campaign, was deprived of taking part in it, and regarded as a punishment the mandates which the Emperor had given solely as a precaution to preserve the life of a young man whom he so highly appreciated. At the end of the campaign, in rewarding the officers who had distinguished themselves, Berthier, believing Bernard to be in disgrace, omitted to place his name upon the list of Captains of Engineers, who were to be promoted to the rank of 'Chef de Bataillon.' The Emperor himself inscribed the name of Bernard at the head of the list; before that of all the other officers. Nevertheless, the Emperor forgot him for a long period, until he was accidentally recalled to his notice. I have never had any personal acquaintance with Captain B. but Rapp has informed me of the manner in which he afterwards became his colleague, in quality of Aid de-Camp to the Emperor, and I will relate the particulars, although they happened at a subsequent period of time. The Emperor being at Paris, was desirous, previous to his departure for the campaign of 1812, to possess exact information of the state of Ragusa and Illyria.—The particulars given him by Marmont were not entirely satisfactory; he interrogated several other Generals, and the result was always—"It is very well, but it is not exactly the thing; I do not perfectly recognize Ragusa." Afterwards he summoned General Dejeix, who had succeeded Marescot in the office of Inspector General of Engineers. "Have you, amongst your officers, any one who is acquainted with Ragusa?" After some reflection, he answered the Emperor, "Sire, there is a *Chef de Bataillon* who has been a long while forgotton, and who is perfectly acquainted with Illyria." "What is his name?" "Bernard." "Ah, stop, Bernard, I remember the name—where is he?" "Sire, he is at Antwerp, employed in superintending the fortifications."—"Let a telegraphic order be sent, to request his attendance here immediately." The order of the Emperor was of course promptly obeyed.—A very few days after the *Chef de Bataillon*, Bernard, was in Paris at the house of General Dejaix, and immediately conducted to the Cabinet of the Emperor. Napoleon at once recognized his planner of campaigns, received him kindly, asking him all sorts of questions, as was his custom, to my knowledge, when he wished to get at a particular fact. "Tell me what you know of Ragusa." He was perfectly satisfied with the manner in which he spoke of Illyria, and after he had finished speaking, Napoleon said to him, "Colonel Bernard now I know Ragusa." Afterwards the Emperor chatted familiarly with him, entering into minute details upon the system of fortification adopted at Antwerp, made him perfect the plan, and criticised parts of it to elicit from Bernard the manner in which it might be defended in case of a siege. The Colonel explained so clearly the manner in [illegible] than intricate, requiring for their solution rather a quick tact and fine perception than a patient and laborious examination. For the same reason they rarely succeed in long works, even on subjects the best suited to their genius, their natural training render them equally averse to long doubt and long labour. For all other intellectual efforts, however, either of the understanding or the fancy, and requiring a thorough knowledge either of man's strength or his weakness, we apprehend them to be, in all respects as well qualified as their brethren of the stronger sex; while, in their perceptions of grace, propriety, delicate, and affectation, the which he would be able to defend the works against an attack, that Bonaparte was delighted, and forthwith granted to his young interlocutor a mark of distinction which, so far as I recollect, was never conferred upon any other occasion to any person whatever. In going to preside at the State Council, he desired the Colonel to accompany him, and asked his advice on the points in discussion. After leaving the sitting of the Council, Napoleon said to him "Bernard, you are my Aid-de-Camp." At the termination of the campaign, he was made General of brigade, shortly afterwards general of division, and now he is known to all Europe as the first officer of Engineers in existence. The silliness of Clarke deprived France of a man so eminently distinguished, who refused the brilliant offers of several European Sovereigns in order to retire to the United States of America.

PATRICK HENRY.—Patrick Henry, of Virginia, was a natural orator, as some gifted speakers are called where eloquence seems spontaneous, and is impassioned and free from the trammels of rules. It is said that he was a self-educated man, whose manner was his own, and was blessed with the power of utterance beyond most of those who had been taught in the groves of the academy. He felt deeply and made others feel. His flashes of eloquence gave an electric shock to the audience; and these were managed with great skill, and repeated at his will, or by some sudden transition he let down his hearers to a common tone of feeling, by the most felicitous illustrations or playful similies. He was, however, more powerful in raising apprehensions than in allaying them. His eloquence was supported by his patriotism, and what in the warmth of debate he said he would do, he followed up in the coolness of reflection; and if not as powerful, was as fearless with his sword as with his tongue.—His eloquence was not elaborate, nor his speeches long. His audience easily understood him, and his speeches were ended before any part of them was tired of hearing him. His patriotism and his eloquence have had ample justice done them by his learned biographer.

### THOMAS LAWRENCE.

We notice, in the English papers, the death of Sir Thomas Lawrence, President of the Royal Academy. This melancholy event is sensibly felt, and deeply lamented by the votaries of the pencil. Sir Thomas expired after a short illness on the 8th January last, in the 59th year of his age.

For the last thirty years, Sir Thomas Lawrence enjoyed the highest reputation as a portrait painter. In early life he was involved in great difficulties; and many remember his painting heads at the price of three guineas each, when he lived in Soho-square. The grace and [illegible] Mr. Lawrence of several ladies whom he [illegible] was struck with the beautiful fidelity of the likenesses, and gave the artist some commission. This at once stamped his reputation, and laid the foundation of his fortune. Mr. Lawrence's gentlemanly manners and courteous address raised him also to a share of the Prince's personesteem; and he continued to receive frequent marks of the Royal favor, until his elevation to the chair of the Academy, vacant by the death of Mr. West, crowned him with the highest honors of art. His fame has from that time continued to increase; and the number and rank of his sitters was a perpetual homage of genius, talent, and wealth, to his transcendent skill as a painter. The characteristics of his style were brilliancy of color, and a delicate mode of conveying a faithful resemblance, with an elegant contour. This perception of beauty and grace was combined with a strong sense of individuality of character; and the eye of the master was obeyed by the hand of taste, accomplished in all the refinements of art that practised skill could render available. His female portraits, for womanly sweetness and the charm of natural beauty and loveliness, heightened by grace and elegance, were unapproached by any living artist; and they surpassed, in richness of color, [illegible] and accurate representation of nature, even the female portraits of Vandyke himself. He has left a name immortalised by his works.

It may be interesting to know that he was employed on a splendid portrait of the King in his robes, and worked upon it on the Wednesday preceding his death. He had touched no drawing since the beautiful lithographic drawing of Miss Fanny Kemble, by Mr. Lane, which we noticed in our last number. In the progress of this drawing he took exceeding interest, and Mr. Lane worked upon it for several days at Sir Thomas's house and under his eye. Sir Thomas added frequent touches, and was delighted with the process. This beautiful print may, therefore, be considered as affording a specimen of the touch of the master hand upon a material hitherto strange to him. Had he lived, the world would, in all probability, have been delighted with the appearance of a drawing on stone entirely of his own production. As it is the present print will become additionally valuable from this circumstance.

Sir Thomas Lawrence was a fosterer of rising talent, where he approved of its direction in a young artist. As a friend he was generous and munificent.

Captain Nonnis was a native of Maryland a son of a distinguished revolutionary patriot.—At an early age he displayed a great fondness for a seafaring life. His parent yielded his assent, and gave him an education to fit him for such pursuits. He entered him in the merchant service, to instruct him in practical navigation.—In 1809 he solicited and procured a midshipman's appointment, and was ordered to repair on board of the Syren. At this time he was but fifteen years of age; yet, soon thereafter, so distinguished was he for his superior seamanship and exemplary conduct, that he was placed in the command of a gun boat at New Orleans. From that time, he was constantly in service, and sailed from Charleston in the Carolina, as her second officer, under Captain Hendley, to co-operate in the defence of New Orleans against the then anticipated invasion by the enemy. In all the labors, fatigue, and dangers of that interesting crisis, he was engaged.—In the battle of the 23d December, when the execution of the guns of the Carolina contributed so essentially to [illegible] the foe, he was among the most ardent and active. When she was burnt by the hot balls of the enemy, he tendered his services to the commanding General to serve on shore, and, in the ever memorable battle of the 8th of January, he commanded battery No. 2, a twenty-four pounder, and most distinguished by his skill and gallantry, in that glorious victory which on that day crowned the American arms, and the anniversary of which is celebrated by a grateful and admiring people of

the authors, with every demonstration of national joy and gratitude. For his exertions on that day he received the thanks of his General (now the President of the United States) in the following warm and cheering words: "Lieutenant Norris, who commanded a twenty-four pounder, displayed, during the several engagements, the utmost skill and courage, and merits the thanks of the country." He, Captain Norris, was never inactive; he was almost continually in service. He was among those who encountered in vessels, [affording none but very slight comforts] under the command of Commodore Porter, the disorders of the West Indies, while attempting to free the sea from the plunderings and massacres of the savage pirates. It was rumoured last August in Pensacola, that Mr. Poinsett, our Minister to Mexico, had been assassinated. Captain Ridgely ordered Captain Norris to repair to the coast of Mexico, and give such security and protection to our citizens as such a lawless and unexpected event might require. He arrived at Tampico the latter part of August, at a period when the American interest required the countenance and protection of a national ship. It was at a moment when Barradas, a Spanish General, had made a descent upon Tampico, with a view to subjugate the Mexican province to the crown of Spain. Feeling power, and forgetting what was due to the American character, this General demanded from an American citizen money, and extorted it by force and personal violence. The American Consul interposed and *asked* restitution and indemnity. It was not listened to. At this period Captain Norris arrived at Tampico. The complaints of the American citizen reached his ear. Faithful to himself, and indignant at the insult offered to his countryman, he *demanded restitution* of the property forcibly taken, and an ample atonement for the personal *insult*. His demand was *gratified*. While thus remaining at Tampico, to afford further protection, it pleased High Heaven to visit that coast with the awful and terrific storm of the 10th September, and to involve in a common grave this gallant ship and her noble crew."

## EXECUTION OF PIRATES.

The Baltimore Patriot contains an account, translated from a Cadiz paper, of the sentence and execution of the pirates who captured the American ship Topaz, and the British ship Morning Star. After stating their several sentences, the Baltimore paper subjoins the following narrative, translated from the same Cadiz journal, of different excesses which had been committed by those pirates.

In the month of November, 1827, the Brazilian brig Defensor de Pedro set sail from Rio de Janeiro for the coast of Mina, commanded by Lieutenant of the Royal Navy, Don Pedro de Maria de Souza Sarmento, with a crew of forty men, among them four Frenchmen and some few Spaniards.

A short time after, having arrived on that coast on the 26th January, 1828, taking advantage of the captain and some others being on shore, eight of the criminals who have suffered the punishment of death and six others mutinied, of whom one is a prisoner in Gibraltar, one has fled and the other four were murdered by their own companions; and having maltreated and wounded the rest of the crew, they made themselves masters of the vessel—they sent ashore in the boat those whom they believed to be less necessary and forced those to remain who they thought would be useful to them.—They obliged the Pilot, Manuel Antonio Rodriguez to remain, that he should carry them to the south of the line, and where they found a field for a variety of assassinations and atrocities.

[illegible] about [illegible], an English ship, the Morning Star, Capt. [illegible]bbs, from Colombo, in the Island of Ceylon, London, with a cargo of coffee and cinnamon and passengers, among them 17 sick soldiers and several women and children, on board which ship they committed such excesses that humanity and decency revolt at reflecting on them, and of which we gave an account in el Diario of 10th July, 1829. It is only necessary to state that, having destroyed the rigging, taken away with them the compasses, charts, and other nautical instruments, and having secured the men in the hold, the women and children in the cabin, they scuttled the ship and abandoned her, and besides that the captain and four men whom they retained on board the brig were killed one by one! A few days afterwards they fell in with the American ship Topaz, from Calcutta for Boston, to which, after having plundered and killed all on board, they set fire killing afterwards the captain and 3 men whom they had kept on board their brig.

Already fearful of being pursued in those waters, they determined to steer for the Azores, and from thence to Spain to anchor there, to dispose of what they had robbed, to divide the spoils, and separating, each one to enjoy with impunity after his own manner, the fruits of their iniquities. But their great covetousness not yet being satisfied, they boarded and plundered on the passage four other vessels, viz:—The Casnak, captain Thompson; New Prospect, captain Clealand; the Portuguese ship Melinda, the crew of which ship recognised them from having laid near them in Rio de Janeiro and the Sunbury. They arrived at last at Pontevedra, from thence they sailed for Corunna, where they arrived on the 26th April.

Thirsting still for human blood and not satisfied with what they had spilt among themselves in the beginning of their infamous career, they assassinated Miguel Terreira and a certain Caravallo, companions of theirs, nor content with that of the unhappy victims of the Topaz and Morning Star, they killed on the passage from Pontevedra to Corunna, the cook John, a negro called Joaquin, an American sailor of the Topaz, who, untill then, they had kept with them.

To form an idea of the ferocity of such monsters and of what was to be expected from them, the circumstances which attended the death of Caravallo will suffice. Teto shot at him and wounded him obliquely in the forehead, and afterwards wounded him obliquely in the stomach—Barbazain buried his knife in his bosom—the brutal Antonio, Biscayan, gave him another stab in the side—and now, dying, and in the last agonies, he caught him in his arms and threw him in the sea, and to complete this scene of horror, he stained his hands in the blood of the victim, and began to sing a song in praise of the monster Benito, complimenting him for his brutality!

### SENTENCE AND EXECUTION.

Ramit Soto, to be hung, dragged along the ground and quartered, and the quarters placed on hooks on the sea shore.

Jose de los Santos to be hung, quartered, and his head placed on a hook on the sea shore, that a description of his person be sent to the authorities of the marine, to the Peninsula and West Indies, in order that he should be sent back to Cadiz for execution.

Nicolas Fernandez, Antonio de Lagoa, St. Cyr Barbazan, Maria Guillermo Teto, Frederico Lerenda and Nuno Pereyra, to be hung, quartered, and their heads to be placed on hooks on the sea shore.

Francisco Goubin, Pedro Antonio, Domingo Antonio, and Joaquin Francisco, to be hung.

The Pilot Manuel Antonio Rodrigues, to ten years in the House of Correction, and to be present at the execution.

Cayetano Ferreira, to 8 years in the House of Correction, to be present at the execution.

Manuel Jose de Freitas to be 6 years in the House of Correction from the time he has been in prison, and to be present at the execution.

Jose Antonio Teles, and Antonio Joaquin, to 6 years imprisonment, without the above deduction, and to be present at the execution.

The negro slave, Joaquin Palabra, to be present at the execution, and to be given up to the Portuguese Consul to be sent to the owner. The above in conformity with the laws.

San Fernando, Dec. 3, 1828.—Pedro de Varcarcio, Juan de Dios Salcedo, Manuel, Villavicencio, Andres de Casadeve, Millan, de Aldecoa, Antonio Villalva, Rafel de Elira, Antonio Tinar, Defensor de Pobli.

The sentence was executed in the Fort of La Puerta de Tierra of this place, in front of the bay, to-day and yesterday, and in consistence with the Royal order of the 29th Dec. last, in which His Majesty commands that this should be made known through the public papers of this city. I give the present, which I sign in Cadiz, on the 12th January, 1830.

JORGE DE LASSO.


# Evening Post.

OFFICE No. 112 CHESNUT STREET.

*Price*—$2 00 per annum—payable in advance.
$3 00 do. if not paid during the year.
$1 25 for six months—in advance.

Papers discontinued only at the option of the Publisher, when arrearages are due.

*** Small notes of solvent banks received at par value for Subscriptions, &c. by mail.


COMMUNICATION.

Mr. Editor,—Candid and impartial criticism is allowable at all times. Taking this for granted, therefore, I shall make no apology for offering a few remarks on Senex's last Ode, in the hope that, if you publish them, they may meet his attention. It appears to me that he is bent upon selecting the hardest, the most difficult words the English language affords, rather than the simple, attractive, and beautiful language of genuine poetry. In all his late labored, as they undoubtedly are, and *very learned* Odes, there is such an immense quantity of big words, such collections of interrogations and exclamations, &c. &c. &c.; such envious form of verse, such feeble pleurisms, such high-sounding names, such a supply of far-fetched figures, &c. &c. &c.; such a total obscurity of meaning,—that I will say for myself—and I think I may say for most others of Mr. Senex's readers—that it is next to an utter impossibility to understand him. The fact is, Mr. Editor, Senex's lines are not plain English—they are beyond the stretch of common capacities. Let any one read his last, and several preceding Odes, and I will warrant he will acknowledge the truth of my position. What with 'aulic touches,' 'concamerated arches,' 'conglobated balls,' '*inselescent* suns,' 'chiliarchs,' 'centripital forces,' 'nubiferous brows,' 'sounding domes,' 'titillating gladness,' '*vizent* mantles,' &c. &. &c., our "heads are turned, and stomachs nauseated." I will not attempt to criticise minutely Senex's Odes and Verses; that would require a wiser head, more learned hands, and greater patience, than mine; but will refer those who wish to undertake the task, to the verses over the signature of Senex. These remarks, Mr. Editor, may be considered severe; but I cannot think they are more so than the subject requires, and I assure you they are written in perfect good humour. They are candid, and as they are open to any reply that may be made to them, you will, I flatter myself, do some service by their publication. Yours,

Feb. 24, 1830. LUMEN.

## The Provident Society.

It is greatly to be regretted that the resources of this Society are reduced in so low an ebb, that they are unable to furnish to each of the numerous applicants more than two shirts a week.

If our wealthy and benevolent citizens had a correct idea of the sufferings of the poor women who apply, and the eagerness with which they seek to procure employment, they would liberally contribute to the support of this important Institution, which beneficially interperses its aid, and ministers relief to this ill-fated class of our population, at a period when the stagnation of business forces the tailors, and keepers of [illegible] to throw numbers of them out of employment, when the severity of the season [illegible] their wants and their distresses, and when nothing [illegible] the charity of the wealthy and charitable can mitigate their sufferings.

THE PHILADELPHIA SAVING FUND SOCIETY.
REPORT FOR FEBRUARY, 1830.

Amount received in 466 Deposits,.....$26,314 48
Of the [illegible] deposits there were—
10 to 20.....[illegible]
30 to 60.....44
60 to 100.....66
100 to 200.....66
DANIEL B SMITH, } Committee for Feb.
PHILIP H. NICKLIN, }

The depth of rain as indicated by the rain gauge, kept by the subscriber, at No. 132 Coates street, for January and February, is as follows:

INCHES.
January,.....3.
February,.....1.765.

JONA. COLLOM.

The Mayor received information, yesterday afternoon, which induced him to issue a search warrant to examine a house, occupied by John Holmes, in Seventh, below Shippen street.—McLean and Wilson went down between two and three o'clock, and were joined by Manderfield, of the Southwark police. They found a trunk containing several pieces of dry goods, silk, linen, &c. with several false keys.—They detained two young men, one of whom appeared to be the owner of the trunk; and, learning that two others lodged there, determined to wait for them. Presently one of these entered the house, but took to his heels at the sight of McLean. He was chased and taken; having thrown down a dirk in his flight. The fourth arrived soon after. He also gave leg bail, but was easily caught. They were taken before the Mayor, with the trunk and three dirks found among them. The silk goods were at first supposed to be part of those stolen from Messrs. Wilmer on Saturday night; but there is some ground, we understand, for believing that they have been brought from New York. The four men, three of whom are well known at our police office, were sent last evening, after examination, to the watch house.—When our informant left the office this morning, they had not been again brought up.—*Chron.*

The Register of Pennsylvania for Saturday has a table of the expenses of government of this State from 1791 to 1829. In 1791 they amounted to $69,000; in 1792 to $80,000; and in 1793 to $110,000. They averaged from that year to 1818, about $150,000 yearly. In 1819 the amount was $194,000, but fell considerably below that sum in the subsequent years, until 1827, when they rose to $203,000. The last year's expenses were $218,000.

At Burlington, Vermont, measures have been taken to form a rail-road association, the immediate object being a communication between Boston and Ogdensburg in the state of New York. The following is the substance of the report of a committee by whom the subject is said to have been thoroughly investigated:—"One proposed route, commences a little north of Plattsburgh and near Lake Champlain, passing thence in a direct route to Ogdensburg, at the head of sloop navigation. The nature of the soil presents no serious obstacle to the adoption of this route. Another route proposed, the best, in the opinion of the Commissioners," commences at Port Kent, and passing through the rich and extensive iron ore region, west of Lake Champlain to Hopkinson and Ogdensburgh. The distance, by this route, is 114 miles. The soil is fertile, and the inequalities of land, very slight. The distance from Port Kent to Burlington is nine miles. The distance from Burlington to the Connecticut is about 97 miles. It is the average rise of the soil, being about 15 feet per mile. It is proposed to continue this route in New Hampshire, through Lebanon, Enfield, and Danbury, to the valley of Black water branch of the Contoocook, thence to Concord.—The distance from Burlington to Boston, on this route, would be 223 miles. Another route, proposed with much confidence, diverges from Montpelier, passing through Orange and Topsham, to the Connecticut. The whole distance of the route from Ogdensburg, N. Y. to Burlington, thence though Concord to Boston is about 343 miles, and by the valley of the White River 346 miles. The length of the Erie Canal, from Albany to Buffalo is 363 miles, being 17 miles further than the length of this proposed rail route. Thus making Boston 17 miles nearer sloop navigation on the Lakes, than Albany, by the Erie Canal, and 172 miles nearer than New York city. The committee are entirely convinced of the superiority of Rail Roads over every other mode of transportation, and recommended it to the notice of the General and State governments and invite the co-operation of liberal, and public spirited individuals. If we fix the distance from Boston to Ogdensburgh, at 350 miles, passengers and heavy articles would be transported over the whole route in thirty five hours. The canal boat would require 173 hours to accomplish the same distance. The late experiments in England, satisfactorily prove that 15 miles an hour may be surely and safely performed by locomotive engines. In considering the question, whether the amount of transportation will warrant the construction, they are of opinion that the productions now transported on the great Western Lakes would find a readier and cheaper conveyance to Boston than to New York. Vessels of 120 tons burthen can load at Detroit, pass down Lake Erie, through the Welland Canal, through Lake Ontario to Ogdensburgh, without unloading, thence by a railway of 114 miles, the cargoes reach Lake Champlain in 12 hours, and Boston in 35 hours after loading. The inexhaustible beds of ore, found on the Western Shores of Lake Champlain, would find ready transportation through this channel, and furnish sufficient supplies for N. E. Numerous quarries of marble, and soapstone recently discovered in the western part of Vt. would furnish immense tonnage for transportation on this road. The increased facilities of travelling and transportation will by ways increase the number of passengers, and the amount of tonnage.

Extract of a letter dated Caracas, Feb. 1830.—"Every thing goes on well. The whole of ancient Venezuela has declared against Bolivar. Maracaybo was the last, but she at length declared. There are upwards of 6000 troops on the *Tachira* the divisionary line of Venezuela and Cundinamarca, under Marino and Masero—in Valencia there are already upwards of 4000, which with 2000 more coming from Maracaibo, are to march immediately under Bermudez and Gomez. Pena is appointed Minister of the Interior and Justice, Mendeneta, of Foreign Affairs and Finance, and Bustillos, Secretary of War and Marine; Santos Michelena is under secretary of State; Lecuna, Intendant. Congress is to meet at Valencia on 30th April."—*National Gazette.*

## EPITOME OF THE TIMES.

There were 83 deaths in Philadelphia during the past week, 43 of which were adults and 40 children—24 under one year of age. 9 from the Alms House, and 10 people of colour are included.

In the Common Council, on Thursday evening, the bill to allow the city solicitor a salary of $800 in lieu of fees, was taken up. A substitute was offered, providing for compensation by fees, not to exceed 1000 in one year. The council adjourned without deciding. A petition was presented for the repeal of the ordinance against hucksters.

Between 8 and 9, last Saturday evening, the store of Messrs. J. & P. Wilmer, in North Front Street, was opened with false keys, by four villians, who took above two hundred pieces of silk and crape goods, with fifty pounds of sewing silk, &c. The articles were placed in a Dearborn, at the door. A reward of one hundred dollars is offered.

The Citizen's Canal Line of Steamboats between Baltimore and Philadelphia, have declared a dividend of ten per cent. for the last eight months that the [illegible] this is to be added the travelling tickets previously given to the stockholders, which will make the dividend fourteen and a half per cent. for that time.

At a ball in this city, not long since, a gentlemen of six feet two, putting his handkerchief into his pocket, felt it drawn back. He thrust it in again, and again it was jerked out. Turning round, he saw, to his utter confusion, that he [illegible] away his partner's sleeve, [illegible] contains well-[illegible] apparament, Factitious Appetites, Ambient, Carriage Riding, the Nursery, &c.

The extravaganza of Tom and Jerry has been re-produced at the Chesnut street theatre. We are assured that great pains have been taken to bring it out with effect.

Among the American patents lately issued, was one for a self-moving cradle. 'A common swing cradle is to be made to vibrate by a spring movement, like that of a time-piece, which is to be led into one of the uprights, and of this movement the cradle becomes the pendulum.'

A cockney sportsman, of our acquaintance, spending last August on the banks of the Brandywine, went out one morning, and shot a half-grown robin, which fell near his feet. As he stooped to pick it up, an old bird started from the top of a wild cherry to the spot where the young one lay, and then flew away, shrieking most piteously. Our friend went home and hung up his gun.

The notorious Long Wellesley, who was decided, by Lord Eldon, after a laborious investigation to be an unfit person to have the care of his own children, has revenged himself by a pamphlet assay on the Court of Chancery.

The Cape Fear Recorder mentions a fire in the town of Wilmington, N. C. on Thursday of last week, which destroyed five dwelling house. Only one had insurance effected on it, and that to less than its value.

Tearing down and building up, has been going on in the lower part of the city of New York, very rapidly, through the winter. More than half of the stores on the west side of Pearl street, between Maiden Lane and Pine rest, have been down, and most of them are up again, in excellent style.

On Sunday last, a young man of Readit, Pa. named Charles Wickert, aged about twenty-five, shot himself through the heart, with a pistol.—It seems he was either unscrewing or screwing on the lock, with the muzzle tight against his breast, when the weapon was accidentally discharged. He expired instantaneously.

At Providence, R. I. on the 22nd, W. Tilcox was grievously wounded by the accidental discharge of a swivel he was loading, posing a the powder from a tumbler. He lost several fingers and one eye.

At Nantucket, on the 20th ult. fifteen mails were due; no communication having been had with the continent since the fourth of the month.

The Post-Master at New York has raised instructions to charge six cents only on all letters and packets from New Orleans, delivered at the New York office, and two cents, addition to the ordinary postage, on thence thence to other places.

A Mr. Tompkins, in Buffalo, has twins, which together weigh 2480 lbs. One is rising 7 feet in girt—the other is near four in height. These are certainly "whole hogs."

A musical work is about to be published in London, with the title of *Peninsular Airs*, containing the most beautiful national airs of Spain and Portugal. These have been collected by Captain Hodges; and the poetry kindly to be supplied by Mrs. Norton and Mrs. [illegible].

George Millen and William Williamson lined in the Savannah jail, for the abduction Rowland Stevenson, have been recommended the clemency of Gov. Gilmer, by the Citizens of that city. They are both married and with families dependant on their sole exertions for support.

The Cherokee Phoenix of Feb. 10th says:—"We have been told by a gentleman passed this place as an express to the Ag from the principal Chief, that a Cherokee at last been *killed* by the intruders, and thrown taken bound into Georgia!"

Nearly thirty-five thousand chil have been pupils of the State's public schools the last twelve years. There are fourthousand three hundred and three now in attend.

According to the Richmond Com Mrs. Royal, not pleased with her reception Charlottesville college, has set down the sters as brutes and the boys as boobies.

A robbery of considerable magnitude was committed in Frederick, Md. on Sunday night last. The house of James McCreary, was entered and money to the amount of $5,000, in gold, silver, and bank notes, carried off. Mr. McCreary offers a reward of 500 dollars for the recovery of the whole of the money, or a proportional reward for any part of it.

The Mayor of Washington has offered a reward of two hundred dollars for the detection of two ruffians who, about 8 o'clock on Thursday night, near the general post-office, seized a respectable but indigent widow, carried her, gagged to a retired place, and committed the most atrocious violence upon her.

Gen. Timothy Upham, lately nominated for Governor in New Hampshire, has commenced a suit against the publishers of the N. H. Patriot, for asserting in that paper that he had been engaged in smuggling during the last war.

In the Senate, on Saturday, Mr. Reiff gave notice that he should, on Monday, move to refer the Pennsylvania Bank bill again to a Committee of the whole, for the purpose of general amendment.

Six candidates have already advertised for votes, at the election in October, for the office of Sheriff of Lancaster county.

When the brig Olive, sailed from Laguayra, a great deal of excitement prevailed, on account of Gen Paez collecting forces to oppose the march of Bolivar, who, it is said, had reached Bogota from Peru. A proclamation, dated Jan. 13th, has been received containing 53 articles.

The proceeds of the Thistle Ball, given at the N. Y. Park theatre, on the 18th ult. for charitable purposes, amounted to six hundred and twenty dollars.

According to the Paterson Intelligencer, it is expected that the Phœnix canvass manufactory, at that place, will cease operations this month. It employs about 420 hands, principally men.

The following letter, addressed to a gentleman in Farmville, Va. enclosing 100 dollars, has been received by the person to whom it was addressed:—"For about 70 dollars stolen from your large iron chest box, in Manchester, a number of years ago." The sum returned, exactly covers principal, interest and postage.

The Anti-Masonic State Convention met at Harrisburg on Thursday last, when Joseph Ritner was chosen President. Henry Witmer, John Clarke, and Samuel Rush, represent this city; and Lyndford Lardner, the county. Delegates were chosen to the National Convention.

On Monday week, the skeleton of a woman was found on the ridge that divides Cumberland from Shover's valley, near Bedford in this state. She is believed to have been murdered in June last.

Sir Gervase Clifton lies buried at Leede, in England, surrounded by his seven defunct wives.—According to the epitaph, written by himself, each of the first six, on her death-bed, was attended by her successor, and expressed her approbation of the Knight's choice.

The average of the export of port wine to the English market alone is 25,000 pipes; in 1828 it amounted to 28,000. The exportations to all other countries varies from 10,000 to 15,000 pipes.

It is stated in the North Western Journal that the Bank of [illegible], (Michigan,) had stopped [illegible] large droves of hogs have been driven into Chicago, (Michigan,) from different parts of Illinois, to be there killed and packed, and sent by way of the Lakes to the New York market.

Specimens of the *trigo recio*, or hard wheat of Malaga, have been left for distribution with the doorkeeper of the House of Representatives at Washington. It is said to resist all injury incident to grain, and to have a heavy kernel, yielding brilliant white flour. The English mil[illegible]

The Washington City [illegible] Saturday says, that notwithstanding the efforts which have recently been made to suppress gambling in that city, "it is now carried on to a most ruinous extent."

The Wheeling Compiler contains a notice of a proposition made in the Legislature of Ohio, relating to the opening of a Rail-road communication between the Ohio State Canal and the navigable waters of the Ohio river, near Wheeling.

The New York list of interments enumerates the deaths of 92 persons, during the past week: twenty-five men, twenty-one women, twenty boys and twenty-six girls. Eight died of scarlet fever.

Tuskina's assault upon Herr Cline and the Alabama mail stage has been dramatised by a Southern play-wright, and the piece announced by De Camp, the Savannah manager.

Capt. Crocker, of the ship Pacific, has crossed the Atlantic ocean one hundred and fifty-two times. Capt. C. states that he had a cow on board the Pacific, which had crossed the Atlantic with him fifty times.

The Wheeling Compiler of the 24th ult. says:—"The ice in the Ohio has broken up, and so far run out that steamboats have recommenced running. There have been six arrivals and eight departures since the 22d."

The Signorina Giulia Daponte, highly distinguished as a vocalist, in Naples, is shortly to give a specimen of her powers at a concert at New York. According to the Evening Post, private parties have been highly delighted with her performances.

On the 23d ult., Dr. William Darlington was chosen President of the Bank of Chester county.

At a public meeting, said to have been large and respectable, held at West Chester on Saturday last, resolutions were unanimously adopted against stopping the mail, and closing the Post offices, on Sunday. A general county meeting, on the subject of the Southern Indians, is to be held at Downington on the 20th instant.

Cooper, Hamblin, the Blakes, and the Slomans were playing at Charleston in the beginning of last week.

The bill to recharter the Bank of Pennsylvania, and to provide for a loan of four millions, passed the Senate on Tuesday, by a vote of 17 to 12, the yeas and nays having been called by Dr. Burden.

There is to be a Fox chase, followed by a splendid dinner, on Wednesday next, at the Half-Way House, on Long Island. Four foxes, caught last week, are to be turned out, and the sportsman that takes the first brush is to dine and drink champagne free of expense.

Clara Fisher is performing in New Orleans, with the attraction that always attends her.—Madame Feron has arrived at Mobile, on her way to that city, where she is giving concerts.

The Albany papers state that the Anti-Masonic Convention adjourned on Saturday, having appointed thirty-two delegates to attend the National Convention, to be held at Philadelphia or Harrisburgh.

On the 18th at Charleston, S. C. a blind horse that was up for sale at auction, bolted with his rider, and ran violently against a gentleman in the vicinity, knocked him against the wall of his own house, with such force as to break several of his ribs and one of his thighs—he was otherwise seriously injured. The rider escaped with comparatively trifling damage.

The brig Ajax arrived at New Orleans, from Norfolk, on the 30th instant, with two hundred slaves.

One of the London papers mentions the death of a Mr. Ward, about the 10th of January, in London. His death was occasioned by running a small splinter into his finger, two or three weeks previously, while splitting wood.

Manufactures, in Providence, R. I. are looking up. The broadcloth business is said to yield a fair profit, notwithstanding the heavy duty on imported wool. Mr. Z. Allen makes elegant and durable cloths, at from three to four dollars per yard.

## CONGRESS.

In the Senate, on Monday, after the presentation of petitions and reports from Committees, the discussion was continued upon Mr. Foot's resolution relative to the Public Lands.

In the House of Representatives, the whole day was spent in discussing a motion to print a memorial upon the subject of the Indian removals. The presentment of petitions, to which Monday is devoted, was not half concluded.

Visitors to Maelzel's exhibition, at New York, complain in the newspapers that they cannot see for the sail-broad hats of the ladies. In the good old time, when we had a whipping-post—it stood at the corner of Market and Third, not Second street—a dame, condemned to public flagellation, appeared at the post with a flaming *Cardinal*. That article had previously been all the rage, but not one was afterwards seen.—Bribery was doubtless at the bottom of the business; but the conspirators escaped detection. The whipping-post has been abolished, and the hats are safe.

Manufactures.—Our town during the next month is destined to receive a severe shock.—We have just learned with deep regret that it is the intention of the proprietors of the Phœnix Mill to suspend the operations of this establishment. It has employed four hundred and twenty hands, mostly men, and according to the late statistical account, they have paid about one-fifth of the whole wages of the town. So far, then, as our support depends upon the manufactories, it may have maintained nearly one-fifth of the entire population, which, supposing it to be 7000, is equal to 1400 souls.—*Paterson, N. J. Intel.*

A sudden change of weather experienced in Nantucket is thus noticed in a late Nantucket Inquirer:

"Married, in this town, on Monday last, by the Rev. Mr. Euroclydon, Mr. Jotham Frost to Miss Yeratilla Snow, both of Labrador. The above union was solemnized with rash impetuosity; but on Wednesday the parties received a visit from Madam Notus, who, with a few gentle wafts of her fan, made the newly married couple weep bitterly, and their matrimonial alliance ended in *splash*."

Near Charleston, S. C. on the 17th instant, a negro was met by a white man, who, observing something suspicious in his look, colared him, and charged him with being a runaway.—The negro drew a razor, and the white let him go. The negro fled; but, being chased and overtaken by the white man's dog, the man declared that he should be taken into the city, and attempted to seize him. The negro then drew the razor twice across his own throat, and died on the spot.

*Savannah, Feb.* 23.—George Millen and Wm. Williams, the parties sentenced to fine and imprisonment for the abduction of Rowland Stevenson, have been fully pardoned by Governor Gilmer, in compliance with a petition from our citizens and an application to that effect by the City Council.

### MONEY MAKERS.

*New Orleans, Feb.* 13.—Night before last, a gang of fellows were discovered in the exercise of the profitable occupation of manufacturing Mexican dollars, in the faubourg Lafayette. Yesterday three of them, together with all their utensils, consisting of all kinds of blacksmith's tools, dies of various casts, specimens of their ingenious productions, materials with which they made their coin, were all brought before Judge Beauregard. The three artists were committed to answer for their handy works before the Criminal Court. The utensils are left with the [illegible] for the inspection of the curious.

New [illegible] that Mr. L. papers of the 15th ult. inform [illegible]tre, received [illegible] Lalande, of the Orleans [illegible] which ended in [illegible] on the 11th in a duel, [illegible]lowing. He was a native [illegible] the Saturday following. The brig United States arrived [illegible]sons, France, on the 10th, from Alexandria, with eight [illegible] slaves.

The Sugar House of Mr. Manuel Garcia, at Bonnet Carre, was set on fire on the evening of the 14th, which, together with the stable and several out buildings, was destroyed. A gang of fellows engaged in manufacturing Mexican dollars have been detected at New Orlans, and all the implements for counterfeiting seized.

The water in Mississippi was unusually low, and a number of vessels were unable to get up to town. On the upper bar there was scarcely twelve feet of water. The Ohio, from its mouth up, and Mississippi above the same point, had, from the low state of the water and the floating ice, become hazardous; and it was believed would, for a short time, be altogether closed.

The Alabama Journal, of the 9th of Feb. gives the following particulars relating to the interference of the Indians with the mail stage, and some subsequent proceedings:—Upon the affidavit of the passengers, process was issued against Tuskina, and placed in the hands of the sheriff. The sheriff found him in the nation, at Maj. Triplett's, accompanied by several other Indians, and served process on him. He refused, however, to surrender himself the sheriff's prisoner, and could not be prevailed upon to accompany him. The sheriff deeming it unsafe to attempt compulsion, returned without him, and has summoned to his aid the troops of cavalry under the command of Capts. Henry and Abercrombie, who start this morning for the nation. We apprehend nothing serious from the matter, as the Indians will scarcely stand out in Tuskina's defence. Tuskina is the head man of the nation, and is the son of the late Big Warrior. The particulars of the transaction will be fully understood by reference to the affidavit of the gentlemen passengers, who politely permitted us to take the following copy: "As the United States' Mail was pursuing its route from Fort Hull to Line Creek, an Indian, whom we afterwards understood was Tuskina, met the stage and desired the driver to stop, which he, of course, did not comply with, on which Tuskina turned his horse and followed the stage, accompanied by another person who appeared to be an interpreter, but who shortly afterwards left him. Tuskina kept up with the carriage for nearly 2 miles, and then made a short cut towards another part of the road, in which time he drew a large pocket knife, and when the stage came to where he was, he endeavored to turn the horses, but not succeeding, he rode to the left side of the driver, and made an attempt to stab him, in which he would have doubtless succeeded had not the driver, very promptly, jumped from the box. He immediately told the passengers he dared not drive on, as Tuskina would stab him. The horses were stopped by the sudden jerk of the reins, and the Indian sat on his horse near the wheels, and telling the driver in a very authoritative tone "stop." He asked the driver if he knew who he was, and also asked the driver's name. After a delay of about ten minutes, a gentleman came up, whom we afterwards learnt was Col. Young, of Alabama, who endeavored to act as interpreter, but could do so but very indistinctly, as he was not sufficiently acquainted with the language. He told us that Tuskina said, "that the whites are injuring him, that they sought his life; they wanted him to go out of the country, that he suffered long enough, and the mail should not proceed; it was his country, his ground, and his property, and there it should stay, and not pass through any more." During this time he made several threating attempts at the driver with his knife, and likewise attempted to run at one of the passengers, named Herr Cline, but was prevented by the interference of Col. Young, who said, on H. Cline's asking if such was likely, that probably a present would have some influence on him, and Herr Cline took from his neck a very handsome silk handkerchief, and gave him. This, in some measure, pacified Tuskina, who afterwards said, that he had not against the passengers, but it was Walker, that neither mail nor driver should proceed. Col. Young proposed to go for an interpreter and Tuskina said he would wait his return, during which time the passengers were left in a state of dreadful anxiety, and not daring to [illegible] for resistance from the various groups who were constantly, in different places, around us. In the mean time a number of persons came up with wagons, whom the passengers entreated to stop, but Tuskina commanded them to go on. The passengers at length took out some crackers and cheese from out the carriage, and presented some to him, of which he partook, and on explaining to him that they had no drink, he sent a boy who was with him away, as we thought, for some. After a short time they returned with two other Indians, with whom Tuskina had some conversation in his own tongue, and they appeared to be arguing the propriety of his conduct; after which Tuskina desired the passengers to go on, shaking hands with them, and desired the driver to get up his box and go—which was immediately done, the Indian watching us until we were out of sight. The detention was about three hours. The occurrence took place on Saturday, February 13th, 1830, about five miles from Line Creek, between the hours of noon and three P. M. It is the general opinion of the passengers that Tuskina must have been sober, from the circumstance of his refusing some gin that Col. Young offered him. The only passengers in the stage were Herr Cline, Andre Cline, and [illegible] Minns."

A fatal quarrel occurred at a place called Terrible Creek, in Richland District, on the [illegible] inst. between two brothers-in-law. The [illegible] William Dockets, made an attack on the [illegible] Fleming Duncan, whom he shot down in the yard, firing both barrels at once, of a double barrelled gun, heavily charged with buck shot, which taking fatal effect, on the fall of Dockets his step-son, quite a lad, caught up his rifle gun, also heavily charged, and instantly shot Dockets; both thus falling victims to the rashness. They both lingered in the greatest agony until the following day, when they both expired.—*Charleston Courier.*


# The [illegible] Post

PHILADELPHIA

SATURDAY, MARCH 6, 183[illegible]


TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The Milford Bard we note with satisfaction. "Philanthus," the "Bleeding [illegible]" and "The Wreck of Time," shall be [illegible] to.

"Epaminondes," by M. V. B., is a character, drawn with no little accuracy.

"Lines," by Orlando, jr. is on file.

"Review of German Literature," and "Sin Peter, No. 2," are noted.

"Carlos," is short and sweet, but a morsel.

"Paraphrase on the Pioneers," by [illegible] we will endeavor to find room for, but [illegible] renders it somewhat inconvenient.

"The Suicide," by Senex, though well is liable to the same objection.

J. A. Junior, Esq., author of a piece on Independence," we intended to [illegible] week, and preface it by a few pungent [illegible] in the hope of curing him forever from [illegible]rible cacoethes scribendi with which [illegible] be infected. We have been so often [illegible] by the silly vagaries of this [illegible] veller on "Parnassus, we have lost all [illegible] them, and being over "M. Parnassus," [illegible] have abandoned it to Parnassus," [illegible] fuge somewhere else. [illegible]pstect, and [illegible] hunt them out, or bid them fall.

Our friend Joshua Harlan, late [illegible] Wilmington, Delaware, having removed [illegible] leave to inform our subscribers in that [illegible] of the appointment of Mr. Edward [illegible] to whom such as are in arrears will [illegible] account.

The biographical notice of Captain [illegible] the Hornet, which we have inserted [illegible] of this week, is extracted from the [illegible] Dorsey, of Maryland, on the bill [illegible] grees granting relief to the officers [illegible] that unfortunate ship.

The Controllers of the Public Schools [illegible] published their twelfth Annual Report [illegible] First School District of Pennsylvania.

By the returns of the District, it [illegible] 2301 boys, and 2022 girls, making [illegible] 4323 pupils, attend the several schools [illegible] the District.

The Auditors have also exhibited [illegible] the accounts of the school fund, in the Judges of the Court of Common [illegible] There appears to be a balance in [illegible] the County Treasurer, to the credit [illegible] disposal of the school fund, on the [illegible] 1830, of $19,625 84.

The Court of Quarter Sessions [illegible] of Philadelphia is in session. Most [illegible] before it are of a trifling nature; [illegible] with nearly all the instances of [illegible] tery, constituting a great [illegible] plainly referable to intemperance, [illegible] pests of society, the grog shops. [illegible] the time of an honorable Court, and [illegible] ble Jury, should be occupied in [illegible] the magistrates who transmit such [illegible] dockets, were made to pay the [illegible] foisted upon the county, it would [illegible] to facilitate business, and ensure [illegible] tration of justice.

*The Twenty-Second of Fe[illegible]*

As usual, the festivities of the day [illegible] brated by the military companies [illegible] vate citizens with much eclat. [illegible] and convivial meetings were held [illegible] ration of the day of days; and ma[illegible] —but we forbear. The first regiment [illegible] vania Volunteers, commanded by Col. [illegible] ray, paraded, and afterwards proceeded [illegible] Military Hall, in Library street, where [illegible] took of an excellent dinner. The [illegible] good liquor, of course, and it appears [illegible] account published, that the company [illegible] engaged in honoring the day, as not [illegible] hundred and thirty-two cheers rent the [illegible] this particular occasion.

Accounts from Prospect Hill, near [illegible] N. C. mention the shocking death of [illegible] Mr. Owen, a Baptist preacher, who [illegible] ted in the church of that place [illegible] thirty years. He was in a state of [illegible] when he met his fate, having been [illegible] in an unsuccessful attempt to [illegible] This votary of the bottle frequently [illegible]

congregation, while evidently labouring
he inebriating effects of the spirit—in his
The death of this man was of so little
, and the manner of it so glaring, that a
nquest was dispensed with.

QUARTERLY REVIEW.

re before us the 13th number of the "American
y Review, March, 1830," published by Carey
and containing much important matter highly
ac to an American public. Among which are,
" or review of "Considerations on the propri-
necessity of annexing the province of Texas to
ed States; by a Revolutionary Officer." The
s of this vast territory, containing, by compu-
179,200 square miles, and equal in extent to the
f Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, and South
, is considered by the reviewers as of the first
ce, on account of that variety of soil and cli-
d the number of important rivers which it em-
The Review contains much important original
n the local situation of Texas, which is very en-
ly.

tionary."—This is a name which has of late
t vast importance in the Morgan question, and
reasts, we presume, why the author, Henry
Esq. Counsellor at Law, undertook the un-
duties of historiographer to the untangible ex-
which pervades through the Northern States,
ect of the abduction of William Morgan. It
ful amusement to some, but to us 'tis a disgusting

Life of Summerfield," by Holland, is pronoun-
he reviewers as purely methodistical. Their
m go to show the sectarian bias of the author,
ch we do not conceive to be a fault worthy of
ginate censure. The life of any popular preach-
y sect, written by one of his admirers, as in this
, must be necessarily sectarian. If it had been
ble gross excess might well be questioned, but,
ot we have ourselves seen of the work, and read
Review, we think its authenticity is satisfactorily
ished.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

Mallory, from the committee on ways and means,
e so much of the Governor's Message was re-
, relates to the financial concerns of the State,
er objects connected with the finance, made re-
which was read—in substance as follows:—
committee have examined, not only the ordinary
nd the annual expenses of government, but have
the means by which to discharge the accumu-
ebt of the State, and to make provision for such
ional demands upon the Treasury, as the condition
airs of the State may require. The Committee
the usual income of the Commonwealth is
to defray the expenses of Government, and
sufficient for liquidating interest upon loans,
the subject of education and internal improve-
considered the chief objects for which addi-
provision is required. The committee unite with
ence in the policy, importance, and necessity of
ng for a general system of education. Since
the sum of $132,500 has been appropriated to car-
effect the constitutional provision for the ad-
ent of education—but the committee has disco-
to application chiefly confined to aid Academies
ated in the several counties. This being the
elementary schools not systematically and le-
established, the committee suggest that such direc-
ures to a portion of the revenue to be raised, as
the foundation of a fund for that purpose.
ject of internal improvement next occupies the
ion of the committee. The cost of turnpikes is esti-
at more than eight millions of dollars—more than
ions, at 2½ millions of dollars; which at a former pe-
our history, placed Pennsylvania in advance of
her states; since then the committee confess a new
ation—common roads, turnpikes, and the te-
and hazardous navigation of rivers must yield to
ter advantages of canals and rail-roads. The
ment has already been commenced in New York
Maryland, and resulted successfully—while Penn-
, abounding in various means for the security of
ment, has done but little. The Schuylkill
ion Company is introduced by the committee to
the advantages of internal improvement; and
successful termination of individual enterprize es-
by the market value of its stock, is adduced as an
to the State.
committee illustrate their positions by arguments
upon the examples of other States, and from in-
enterprize in our own, forming altogether a va-
stubborn facts not very creditable to some late
ministrations. [The poverty of the Treasury has not,
ideas produced by the application of its reve-
objects of improvement.] Every State in the
ent upon advancing its prosperity by internal
ments—there is no need for Pennsylvania to
poor and exhausted as she is, her resources
ample, her citizens are rich, her mines are
ible, and the facilities afforded by her local
, soil and climate together, demand the appli-
of her fiscal means for the advancement of her
. A state tax is, however, avoided, and a loan
millions of dollars recommended as necessary to
ing engagements. The committee exhibit a
view of Bank Stock, loans, debts, contracts
ing engagements with the internal revenues
deficiency on the fund for internal improve-
the year, ending the 1st February, 1831, of
3 16.
crease the revenue, the committee propose va-
, among which are the following:—A bill to
ses and taverns; a bill to tax judicial proceed-
ording of deeds and mortgages, and letters tes-
&c.; a bill authorizing the sale of water pow-
ed by the dams constructed to feed canals, a
ulate collateral inheritances; a bill to amend
to tax certain officers; a bill to graduate licenses
; a bill laying a tax of one mill upon a dollar
al property; a bill to increase the county rates
, of one mill in the dollar upon the amount of
. The subject of coal, and various other mat-
are designed for subsequent reports.

PHILADELPHIA SOCIETY FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT AND SUPPORT OF CHARITY SCHOOLS.—From the an- just published, we gather the following

ere at this time 230 boys, and 180 girls on the
of scholars. The average daily attendance is, 160
and 120 girls.
vision *gratuitously* in the girls' school, not having
ed the purpose anticipated, the Managers have
ished that branch of instruction, and instituted a
school.
inconvenience having been experienced from
regular attendance of many of the scholars, some
m having a long distance to come to school, it has
concluded that, during the winter season, the
ber instruction shall be from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.
intermission of half an hour at noon. As this
has been recently made, the Board are unable
m a conclusive opinion of its effects.
Capital Stock of the Society, (including the
House, which cost upwards of 10,000 dollars,)
nts to $37,425 16. The amount of revenue from
and real estate, is $1953 16.
is supposed that only one hundred and fifty dollars
be received from members of the society, in the
of the year.
expenditures will probably be about 1800 dol-

From the Daily Chronicle.

ANE JEANE.—It very seldom happens that pieces
ion are revived, at any of our theatres, in as good
le as that in which they are originally got up; and
am a little afraid, last night, that *Life in London*
d not be quite as lively as it used to be. I was agree-
disappointed, however; and derived great enter-
ent, not only from the play, but from the merri-
of all around me. Some changes have been made,
all for the better, though the piece is essentially the
as it used to be. The scenery is very much im-
. The ball at Almack's is really a splendid af-
The music is better managed, and we have more
than formerly; some good things have been added
ore dialogue, and the bustle that must be constantly
upon never flags for a moment. All the players, last
, entered on heartily into the business; that not a
of the spectators seemed strongly tempted, every
and then, to take a hand in it themselves. The en-
ment drew a good house, and will probably bear
repetitions. LOGIC.

# Late Foreign Items.

The opposition papers in LONDON persist in representing the KING as discontented with his ministers; and the WHIG adherents of the latter seem disposed indirectly to spread the same belief among their readers. They lavish praise on the Duke of WELLINGTON, but show no great respect for his Majesty. The MORNING CHRONICLE says:—"We really do not see any thing so very attractive in the situation of Prime Minister of this country at the present moment, that we should attribute to the Duke of Wellington a disposition to baulk the ambition of any one desirous of supplying his place. There may be individuals who think that a hard measure is dealt out to his Majesty in reining in so tightly his desire to spend money in baubles and Palaces, and who would have the courage to tell Parliament on its assembling, that far too little has been laid out on Windsor, the Cottage and Pimlico; and that his Majesty—God bless him!—should not, in his age, be allowed to feel too much of the distresses of his people, by experiencing their re-action on the indulgence of his own habits. A nobler occasion could hardly be conceived for the indulgence of a lofty vein of loyalty than the present, when, with a falling revenue, one part of the country gentlemen are calling out for a reduction of seven millions, and the other part calling out for an attack on the Fundholders. In sober seriousness, who would continue to fill the office of Prime Minister, at the present moment, on any other principle than that of a belief that duty prescribes such a sacrifice? Reforms and reductions are demanded on all sides. The Country Gentlemen and Yeomanry are impatient. The Church is assailed from without and within. He must be a bold man who can humour his Majesty, gratify Parliament, and persuade the people that taxation is not too high, and that there are not too many Bishops in the Irish Church and too few working Clergy. His Majesty may find such an extraordinary man in his wide-spread dominions; in which case, we are quite sure the Duke of Wellington, who, we suspect, is by no means so sanguine as to his power of working miracles, would willingly make way for him. Those who believe in such a possibility are also, no doubt, prepared for the opening of Parliament with a new Ministry.

An article in the Westminster Review for January, on the Provincial newspapor press, mentions that the total number of papers in Great Britain and Ireland, out of London, is 254.—London is the only town in the kingdom that has a daily newspaper.—There are nearly two and a half times as many papers published in the United States as in Great Britain, for less than half the population (excluding our blacks.)

The London Standard says that the decay of public spirit in Great Britain, "is to be attributed to the proved baseness of public men—the thorough popular conviction 'that all men are liars.' There can be no patriotism without hope, and there can be no hope in public affairs without a reliance upon popular leaders."

The following information from the London Morning Chronicle may be deemed important by many.

"The umbrella of a man of fashion is of myrtle-green gros-de-Naples, without any kind of border at the edge, the handle of a Chinese laurel, without any head; a simple plate of gold only finishing the superior part.

"Some fashionable gentlemen wear the crowns of their hats higher on one side than the other.

"The boots are pointed at the toes.

"The shoes for the ball-room are highly varnished; they have neither strap nor rosette on the instep.

"The color of glazed leather gloves is canary yellow."

The Edinburgh Scotsman states that a short time ago, as a gentleman, who delights in sea bathing, in December, as much as other people do in June or July, was swimming a considerable distance from the pier at Leith, a sportsman mistook him for a seal, and fired at him, but, fortunately, missed his mark.

A modern Alcibiades was asked a few days ago, by a friend who called on him, and who saw seven morning gowns spread out in the dressing room, if his tailor had sent them for him to make a choice of one. "Oh! no," replied the spark, "they are those which I mean to put on this week."

EFFECTS OF FRIGHT.—We have often remarked on the impropriety of exciting the fears of children, for the purpose of more easily managing them, but never, since we appeared before the public, have we heard of any thing so truly horrible as the following. The subject being too delicate to allow of the mentioning of names, we shall avoid such an exposure, but at the same time we pledge ourselves for the correctness of the narration. Some time ago, a lady in a certain considerable town in Yorkshire went to a neighbour's house to take tea, along with her husband, and left her little family to the care of her servants. In the course of the evening she felt very uneasy, and being impressed with the idea that all was not right at home, she left her friend's house early. On arriving at her home, she found that her servants, in the exercise of high life below stairs, had collected a social party. This she passed over without observation, and proceeding up stairs, to the nursery, she was surprised by a terrific figure at the bottom of the bed of the youngest child, which was but three years of age! The fact was that the nurse maid finding the child not very ready to get to rest, and being disturbed in her evening's enjoyment by its crying, had dressed up and placed the figure alluded to at the bottom of the infant's bed, with a view of frightening it to sleep.

The contrary effect had, however, been produced—the child had been horror struck and appeared to its mother with its eyes fixed, in an idiotic stare, upon the image. Astonished and distressed, she rung the bell, and then proceeded to take up her infant; but, lo! it was a lifeless corpse. The fright occasioned by the nurse's folly had been too much for the little innocent. In the extreme of fear the pulse had ceased to beat—the vital spark had fled, and the mother was left to mourn in unutterable anguish the credulity which induced her to trust to such a servant, and the perfidy of the unprincipled nurse, in whom she had confided. To add more is needless; and to describe the subsequent sorrow of the parent is impossible. The tale is not more strange than true; and we give it with no other view than to place such parents as may read the *York Herald* upon their guard with respect to those to whom they may intrust the care of their innocent and helpless offspring.—*York Herald.*

REPORTING.—The report of the Lincoln County Meeting, which was given in Saturday's Morning Chronicle, to the extent of four columns, was one of the greatest efforts ever made by the daily press, and shows to what a state of perfection reporting public proceedings has arrived. The meeting took place on Friday, in the Castle-yard, Lincoln, distant from the Morning Chronicle office one hundred and thirty miles. The proceedings closed at four o'clock in the afternoon, at which hour the reporters left Lincoln with their report, which was brought to London, transcribed, put into print, and published in Saturday's Morning Chronicle, by eight o'clock.

HABITS OF FOREIGN LADIES.—We record the following trifling circumstance, on account of the singular example it offers of the occasional habits of females in high life in other countries. La Marquise de Loule, (sister of Don Miguel,) and the Countess de Villa Flor, (her sister-in-law,) having come to Paris a short time ago from Rosaux, (where they are residing,) in an open carriage, and finding themselves rather too late for their dinner at home, instead of returning, *went into a public restaurant in the Rue ..* *Champs to dine!* They left their carriage *petit-Champs to dine!* They left their carriage at the door; and when they returned they differ at the door; and when they returned they differ that two valuable shawls had been stolen from the carriage. The robbers have since been detected, and the shawls recovered. Conceive a princess of the blood-royal, and a countess, sister-in-law to a reigning sovereign, leaving their carriage at the door of Anderton's Coffee-house, in Fleet-street, (for there is no first or even second or third-rate restaurant in the Rue Neuve-des-petit-Champs,) and calling for a cut of roast mutton! They would peril their reputations, at any rate, if they did not lose their shawls.—*London Court Journal.*

SONTAG.—A German paper relates the following strange story of Sontag:—

"A few days ago Mademoiselle Sontag nearly lost her life in a very romantic manner. A person named Chauriel waited on her in order to request that she would serve as a model, or rather, as a mould, for a bust in plaster, which he said should be a perfect resemblance, and she acceded to his proposal. The artist told her it would be necessary to tie her head to the Sofa, in order to place the layer of plaster properly, and this having been done he set to work. The layer, however, was so thick, that Mademoiselle Sontag could no longer breathe, and she began to move her arms and legs with some violence. He, however, took no notice, but continued his work. The lady, almost suffocated, then gave a kick, which upset a beautiful service of china that was placed near her. The servants hearing the noise rushed in, and perceiving the state of their mistress, had presence of mind to cut off the plaster with a knife. They then released her head from the sofa, and Mademoiselle escaped with a few convulsions. As to the artist, he was kicked out of the house. It is said that M. Scribe, the dramatist, has got hold of this story, and intends to write a vaudeville from it."

AUSTRIAN THEATRICALS.—On the last celebration of the Emperor of Austria's birth-day, at a town in the Tyrol, a new occasional piece was brought out at the theatre, in the last scene of which was introduced the following loyal effusion:—A Tyrolean hunter is observed pursued by a large white bear, and, in spite of the nimbleness of his heels, is on the point of becoming a victim, when, at the critical moment, a full-length transparency of the Emperor Francis is exhibited to the heavens; and so daunted is the animal by the august form, that he instantly falls dead: the hunter, preserved by this imperial miracle, gratefully chants forth the Tyrolean hymn; and the entertainment concludes with the general satisfaction of all, save and except poor brum who is past rejoicing.—*Foreign Literary Gazette.*

A few days since, a party of ladies and gentlemen from Knowsley, the seat of the Earl of Derby, obtained permission from the Manchester and Liverpool Rail-road Company to have one of the steam-carriages at their own disposal for a day, as they were desirous of avoiding, in the first instance, the risk which they feared might attend the great speed at which it generally travels. They commenced at an easy rate, and their confidence increasing with every increase given to the rapidity of the vehicle's movement, and the absence of all danger soon becoming manifest, they at length found themselves going at the rate of upwards of [illegible] miles an hour; and so pleased the whole of the ladies with the entertainment, that several of them declared they should infinitely prefer such a mode of conveyance, in every case, to their carriages, if they could be so generally applicable.

IMPORTANCE OF COAL.—Good coal, where it abounds, is now, for ordinary purposes, by much the cheapest kind of fuel; and since within a few years men have learned to obtain from it separately, and to use instead of oil and wax, its illuminating gas, viz., its hydrogen, holding in solution a little carbon, it has become doubly precious to them. A person reflecting that heat is the magic power which vivifies nature, and that coal is what best gives heat for the endless purposes of human society, cannot, without admiration, think of the rich stores of coal which exist treasured up in the bowels of the earth for man's use; and Britain, in this respect, is singularly favoured. Her coal mines are in effect, mines of labour or of power vastly more precious than the gold and silver mines of Peru, for they may be said to produce abundantly every thing which labour and ingenuity can produce, and they have essentially contributed to make her mistress of the industry and commerce of the earth. Britain has become to the civilized world around, nearly what an ordinary town is to the rural district in which it stands; and of this vast and glorious city, the mines in question are the coal cellars, stored, at the present rate of consumption, for about 1000 years a supply which, as coming improvements in the arts of life will naturally bring economy in fuel or substitution of other means to effect similar purposes, may be regarded as exhaustless.—*Dr. Knott's Elements of Physics.*

An amusing anecdote is told of a Dumfriesshire clergyman, a very superior and excellent man though at times rather prone to fits of absence or mental abstraction. One fine summer day he had occasion to cross a burn or brook, the bed of which, though by no means considerable, was yet too wide to be cleared at a bound. In the circumstances, the thought struck him that would save both time and trouble if he stripped off one shoe and stocking, and then hopped through to the other side. Accordingly he did so but very unfortunately, on entering the water he put the wrong foot in requisition, and discovered, when he had gained the opposite bank, that he had drenched the clothed limb nearly to the knee while the naked one remained as dry and comfortable as a log, or a brace of them can well be, even in the case of a staid old bachelor, who has toasted himself for hours before the fire. It is just about to tumble into bed.—*Dumfries Courier.*

POPULATION OF RUSSIA—The empire of Russia takes precedency of every other nation in Europe, as regards its extent and population. The numbers of the motley race by which it is tenanted amounted, at the close of 1828, to 62,592,000 souls, of whom the following is a classification by distinct nations:—1. Sclavonians, 54,000,000—2. Finlanders, 3,000,000—3. Tartars, 2,500,000—4. Caucassians, 1,000,000—5. Germans, 500,000—6. Mongolians, 32000—7. Esquimaux, 90,000—8. Samojeds, 7000—9. Manners, 65,000—10. Indians, 2500—11. Kamptshadales, 12,000—12. Unknow origin, 1,000,000—62,592,000 of 83 various sorts or races of human beings. In respect of the religious creeds professed by this parcelomed multitude it falls under the subsequ heads, according to an estimate made two years ago: —Greeks, 46,300,000—Catholics 600,000—Mahometans, 3,300,000—Lutherians 600,000—Shamanese, 700,000—Jews, 60000—Lamaites 210,000—Reformed, Church 4,400!—Armenians, 79,000—Hernhuthers, 1900—Mennonites, 6,000—Filoponese, 3,000—the population of Russia in Europe, independently of her Polish possessions, (which in 1815 contained 3,850,638 souls,) amounted in the year to 44, 603, 600, which is double that of Great Britain. Relatively to the other states of Europe, it is extremely thin of inhabitants and ends inferior even to Norway and Sweden in deity of population.

A late London paper, speaking of the progressively increasing consumption of palm oil, states that the quantity imported into Liverpool in 1829 amounted to 86,000 to. The average import per annum, into Great Britain, for the five years ending December , 1828, did not exceed 1400 tons. It is alastated, it is more than probable that in a very few years animal from the manufacture of soap will be entirely superseded by palm oil, whilst the cocoanut oil of Asia is coming into use for candles, vieing with spermaceti in quality.

From Lindsay of Pitscottie's History of Scotland—reign of James IV.

"In this mean time there was a great marvel seen in Scotland. A bairn was born reckoned to by a man child; but from the waist up, was two fair persons, with all members and portraitures pertaining to two bodies,—to wit, two heads, well eyed, well eared, and well handed. The two bodies the one's back was fast to the other's; but from the waist down, they were but one personage, and could not know, by the ingine of man, from which of the two bodies the legs and privy members proceeded. Notwithstanding, the King's Majesty caused take great care and diligence upon the up-bringing of their (these) two bodies in one personage, caused nourish them, and learn them to sing and play upon instruments of music; who, within a short time, became very ingenious and cunning in the art of music, whereby they could play and sing two parts, the one the treble, and the other the tenor, which was very dulce and melodious to hear. The common people, who treated them also, wondered that they could speak diverse and sundry languages—that is to say, Latin, French, Italian, Spanish, Dutch, Danish, English and Irish. Their two bodies long continued to the age of 28 years, and the one departed long before the other, which was dolorous and heavy to the other, for which many required of the other to be merry. He answered, 'How can I be merry, that have my true marrow (companion) as a dead carrion about my back, which was wont to sing and play with me? When I was sad he would give me comfort, and I would do the like to him. But now I have nothing but colour of the bearing so heavy a burden, dead, cold, and unsavoury, on my back, which taketh all earthly pleasure from me in this present life. Therefore I pray to Almighty God to deliver me out of this present life, that we may be laid and dissolved in the earth wherefrom we came.'"

On the Saturday previous to Christmas day, it is not customary in this town for masters to pay wages to their workmen; and a poor man, who had borrowed 12s. of his employer until the reckoning day, was proceeding home towards Crookes, on Saturday evening, when he was stopped by two men, who robbed him of the money. He related his circumstances to them, and begged they would at least return him 2s.—To this request they at length acceded; but instead of giving him two shillings, the poor man found to his astonishment, on reaching home, that he had received two sovereigns.—*Sheffield Courant.*

A letter from Montrajeau, in the department of the Upper Garronne, announces that several persons in that neighborhood have died through cold, and others have had their limbs frozen.—In many places, the mills are unable to work. So furious are the wolves, that they descend into the town and villages to seek for prey. A servant in the vicinity has been devoured by them, and several persons who escaped with their lives are dreadfully mangled.

## CONGRESS.

In the Senate, on Wednesday, the bill to provide for taking the fifth census passed to a third reading.—Mr. Foot's resolution being again taken up, Mr. Clayton replied to Mr. Grundy, particularly on the subject of removals. This question is now fairly before the Senate, and will probably be discussed at length.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Clarke, of Kentucky, presented the memorial of the heads of the Transylvania University, requesting some assistance in rebuilding the edifice lately destroyed by fire; which was referred to a Select Committee. The Speaker presented the memorial of certain Blacksmiths and other mechanics of the city and county of Philadelphia, in relation to the duties on iron; which was referred to a Committee of the whole on the State of the Union. The resolution offered last week by Mr. Vinton, authorising the publication of the laws of Georgia and Alabama to be appended to the report of the Committee on Indian Affairs, was taken up and debated until the hour elapsed. The House then took up the bill making compensation to Mrs. Decatur, [illegible] the question being on striking out the enacting clause, but no question was taken.

COMMUNICATION.

The new method of teaching commercial Penmanship recently established by Mr. MEGONEGAL, of no. College street, together with his superior plan of Practical Book Keeping, are worthy the attention of a generous public. It is certain to promote legibility and celerity of hand, together with the art of writing straight ground lines. The method is admirably calculated for practical Penmanship. This is evident from the very superior proficiency of numerous individuals from ten to fifty years of age, whose hand writing, after five years' instruction, in many instances, would embellish the pages of any merchant's ledger. Even the teachers are using every exertion to acquire this method; particularly those who were the most strongly opposed to it. Megonegal, as it appears by the hand bills on the corners of the streets, and the newspapers, that they are convinced of the superiority of his method of teaching Penmanship and Book-keeping; they have set forth its superior qualities, and from the sketches they have gained of him from time to time, have ventured to teach it in the short time of 12 lessons. But this gentleman has often made such improvements in six or eight lessons, as those teachers say they can do in twelve. Encouragement is therefore due to Mr. Megonegal, not only as an eminent teacher, of unparalleled ingenuity in the arts, but a gentleman of tried integrity and acknowledged talents. A MERCHANT.

OBITUARY.

At his residence, in Jericho, Long Island, on seventh day evening, the 27th ultimo, the venerable ELIAS HICKS, aged nearly 82 years—a Member of the Society of Friends, and an eminent Minister of the Gospel, in which he has faithfully laboured for more than 60 years. The following brief particulars of his eventful history, are gleaned from a long article on the subject in one of the New York Journals:—

"Elias Hicks was born in Rockaway, Long Island, in 1748, and in his youth embraced the principles of the society of Friends. For nearly sixty years, he has been an active and useful minister of the Society, and has travelled and preached with great success in almost every state in the Union. His life was a practical illustration of the precepts he inculcated, which seemed to him a weight of character and influence which few men have ever enjoyed. Gifted by nature with talents of a superior order, and deeply impressed with the importance of employing them in the cause of human improvement, he has held for many years a more conspicuous station, and exercised a more extensive influence, than any other individual in his religious society. The recollection of his labours and services will be gratefully cherished by all who had the priviledge of enjoying them, and the name of Elias Hicks will descend to posterity as one of the great reformers of his age, and be enrolled with the venerated names of George Fox, Wm. Pennington, and Wm. Penn. About four weeks since, he attended in this city the Quarterly meeting of his society, and preached several times to numerous assemblies, with great force and clearness. It was very generally remarked by those who attended his meetings, that they had never heard him with more satisfaction. In his meetings with his friends, he expressed a presentiment that his work was nearly completed, and he pressed upon them, with great tenderness and affection, the importance of a strict conformity to their principles. The last act of his useful life consisted in writing a long letter of advice and instruction to one of his friends in Ohio, and, had he known it to have been his last, it could not more fully express his religious sentiments. Having completed this letter, and while the pen remained in his hand, he was seized with a stroke of paralysis, which took place on the 14th ult. He recovered from it sufficiently to recognize his friends, and to give them satisfactory evidence that his mind was tranquil and happy, and that he looked forward to a blessed immortality.

LECTURES TO YOUNG MEN.—Next Sabbath evening, a discourse may be expected in Crown street Church, addressed to Young Men. Subject—the importance of possessing a knowledge of the Bible. Service commences at 7 o'clock. march 6—1t

ARCH STREET THEATRE.

This evening, Addison's Tragedy of CATO.—Cato, by a young gentleman, his first appearance. After which, FORTUNE'S FROLICS. On Monday evening, Sir Walter Scott's new Tragedy of the HOUSE OF ASPEN. The splendid melo dramatic spectacle, THE EARTHQUAKE, will shortly be produced.

## WANTED,

IN a small family, a girl to do house work.—Also, a small girl that will make herself useful in the same family. Good recommendations are expected. Apply at No. 135 South Second street. mar. 6—1t

## ALMANACK.

| 1830. MARCH. | SUN RISES. | SUN SETS. | HIGH WATER. | MOON'S PHASES. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 6 SATURDAY, | 6 19 | 5 44 | 0 19 | |
| 7 SUNDAY, | 6 18 | 5 43 | 1 2 | |
| 8 MONDAY, | 6 16 | 5 44 | 1 37 | |
| 9 TUESDAY, | 6 15 | 5 45 | 2 8 | |
| 10 WEDNESDAY, | 6 14 | 5 45 | 2 27 | |
| 11 THURSDAY, | 6 12 | 5 48 | 3 5 | |
| 12 FRIDAY, | 6 11 | 5 49 | 3 54 | |

## MARRIED.

On Thursday evening, the 4th of March, in this city, by the Rev. Mr. Latta, Mr. WILLIAM P. HUBBERD, of Eastwhiteland, Chester county, to Miss ELIZABETH L. REECE, of Newtown, Delaware county.

On Monday evening, the 4th of January last, by the Rev. Mr. Kirk, Mr. MATTHEW SHEPHERD, to Miss ANN YEAGER.

On Tuesday evening last, at the United States Hotel, by the Rev. Wm. C. Mead, THOMAS EVANS, Esq. to Miss MARY ANN THURLOW, both of London.

On Tuesday evening, 2d inst. by the Rev. Mr. Riggs, MARSHALL SPROGELL, to MATILDA, daughter of Charles Bird, Esq. all of this city.

On the 25th ult. by Rev. Z. Fuller, Mr THOMAS PETERS, to Miss ELIZABETH HOLLMAN.

On Thursday evening, 25th inst. by the Rev. Peter Wolfe, Mr. ABRAHAM RITTER, to Miss MARY LOCKTON HENDY, all of this city.

On Thursday evening, 25th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Weed, of this city, Mr. HENRY L. POWELL, to Miss EVELINE DEBBELL, both of this city.

On Thursday evening, 25th inst by the Rev. Mr. Weed, of this city, Mr. WILLIAM KETLET, to Miss MARY COLSON, both of White Marsh Township, Montgomery county.

On Sunday last, the 28th of Feb. by the Rev. Mr. Broadhead, Mr. JOHN BROCKNEY, to the amiable Miss ELIZABETH STEVENS, all of Coloxro Village, Chester county.

At the seat of Daniel Vertner, Esq. near Port Gibson, Mississippi, by the Rev. Mr. Porter, on the 14th January last, General CORNELIUS HARING, to Miss SUSAN ALERCROMBIE, daughter of the Rev. James Abercrombie, D. D. of Philadelphia.

On Thursday, by the Rev. Mr. Force, Mr. SHEPHERD ASPINALL, to Miss ISABELLA CALDERWOOD, both of Colonelsink Village.

On the 6th January, at the house of Isaac Cox Barnet, Esq. Consul of the United States at Paris, by the Right Rev. President Marron, one of the Pastors of the Protestant Reformed Church, GEORGE WASHINGTON GREENE, Esq. of Rhode Island, (grandson of the late distinguished American General of that name,) to Miss CARLOTTA, daughter of Lewis Sforzgi, Esq. of Rome.

## DIED.

On Wednesday afternoon, 3d inst. Mr. GARRETT C. HAHN, aged 28 years.

On Monday, the 22d of February, ult. EVERARD HOLTON, of Gwynedd township, formerly merchant of Philadelphia, aged 21 years, 2 months and 22 days.

On Friday, 26th inst. HARRIET, widow of John Meer, Jr. aged 44 years.

On Wednesday, the 24th inst. AUGUSTUS F. infant son of Mr. Jacob F. Pleis.

On Thursday morning, the 25th instant, JAMES R. M'FEE, in the 36th year of his age.

On Wednesday, the 24th inst. MARY, wife of Henry Young, in the 63d year of her age.

On Saturday afternoon, SAMUEL HARDIE, in the 23d year of his age.

On Fourth day morning, at 2 o'clock, after a short illness, MERCY ACKLEY, for many years a respectable inhabitant of Camden, N. J. aged 66 years. This pious woman has left behind a devoted family to deplore the loss of a parent, who, in her last moments, resigned her spirit to God, who gave it, with full assurance of obtaining an eternal elysium in that heaven of never ending peace—through life, feeling the deepest and most affectionate interest for the temporal and spiritual welfare of her family, always zealous in promoting the christian truth, with a full capacity of diffusing comfort and consolation to the human family.

At Nazareth, Pa. on the 25th ult. Mrs. ANN BARBARD ALBRIGHT, consort of Mr. Henry Albright, in the 57th year of her age.

At Quebec, on the 17th ultimo, MARY ANN, daughter of the Rev. William Squire, aged 3 years and one month. On the afternoon of the 15th, while going into the kitchen she by some misfortune fell into a tub of boiling water, just placed in the room by the servant, and was so severely scalded as to have occasioned her death.

In France, M. FROSSARD, Professor of the Protestant Faculty of Theology, at Montaubin, in the 75th year of his age.

In London, Lady LEK O'MEARA, the wife of Barry O'Meara. This lady's first husband was Captain Donnellan, who was executed for poisoning Sir Theodosius Houghton, by the juice of laurel leaves. With the exception of an annuity of one thousand pounds to her husband, secured by marriage settlement, Lady Lee has left the whole of her fortune to her daughter by her former husband. She was affectionately attached to Mr. O'Meara, and during illness, refused all medicine unless given to her by him.

## J. MUSGRAVE'S STOCK & EXCHANGE OFFICE

*S. E. corner of Chesnut and Third sts.*

### PUBLIC STOCKS.

| | Par Value. | Present Prices. |
|---|---|---|
| LOANS. | | |
| United States' Six per cent. Loans, viz. ..... of .... 1815, | 100 | paid off. |
| Do. Five per cent. Loan of..... 1820, | 100 | 101 50 |
| Do. ..... 1821, | 100 | 102 00 |
| Do. Four and a half per cent. Loan, | 100 | 104 00 |
| Do. Three per cent..... do. | 100 | 102 00 |
| Pennsylvania, Five per cent..... do. | 100 | 89 00 |
| Philadelphia, Six per cent..... do. | 100 | 102 50 |
| Do. Five per cent..... do. | 100 | 112 00 |
| Schuylkill Navigation, Six per cent. | 100 | 107 00 |
| Union Canal, Six per cent. Loan, | 100 | 148 00 |
| Chesapeake and Delaware Loan, | 100 | 102 50 |
| Masonic, Six per cent..... do. | 100 | 108 00 |
| Do. Five per cent..... do. | 100 | 102 00 |
| BANK STOCKS. | | |
| United States, ..... | 100 | 117 50 |
| North America, ..... | 400 | 410 00 |
| Pennsylvania, ..... | 400 | 464 00 |
| Philadelphia, ..... | 100 | 100 00 |
| Farmers' and Mechanics', ..... | 50 | 58 50 |
| Commercial, ..... | 50 | 54 00 |
| Mechanics', ..... | 35 | 42 50 |
| Schuylkill, ..... | 25 | 30 00 |
| Northern Liberties, ..... | 20 | 38 00 |
| Southwark, ..... | 50 | 64 00 |
| Kensington, ..... | 30 | 35 50 |
| Penn Township, ..... | 50 | 35 00 |
| Germantown, ..... | 50 | 54 00 |
| Camden, ..... | 50 | 37 00 |
| Trenton, ..... | 50 | 34 00 |
| INSURANCE STOCKS. | | |
| Pennsylvania, ..... | 400 | 424 00 |
| Philadelphia, ..... | 83 33 | 86 00 |
| North America, ..... | 10 | 9 80 |
| Union, ..... | 50 | 54 00 |
| Phœnix, ..... | 50 | 80 00 |
| Delaware, ..... | 40 | 35 00 |
| Marine, ..... | 60 | 80 00 |
| United States, ..... | 25 | 32 00 |
| Atlantic, ..... | 60 | 67 00 |
| American Fire Insurance, ..... | 100 | 140 00 |
| Pennsylvania Life Insurance, ..... | 20 | 25 25 |
| Pennsylvania Fire do. ..... | 50 | 68 00 |
| CANAL AND BRIDGE STOCKS. | | |
| Union Canal—Old Stock, ..... | 200 | 165 00 |
| Union Canal—New Stock, ..... | 200 | 215 00 |
| Schuylkill Navigation Shares, ..... | 100 | 148 00 |
| Lehigh Coal and Navigation, ..... | 50 | 51 00 |
| Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, ..... | 200 | 156 00 |
| Schuylkill Permanent Bridge do. ..... | 10 | 12 80 |
| BILLS OF EXCHANGE. | | |
| Bills on London, 60 days, ..... | 108 75 per cent. | |

### BANK NOTE EXCHANGE.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| N. Hampshire banks, | 1 1-2 | Delaware, | 1-2 |
| Vermont, | 1 1-2 | Maryland, | 1 |
| Massachusetts, | 1 1-2 | | |
| Rhode Island, | 1 1-2 | Virginia.— | |
| Connecticut, | 1 1-2 | Richmond and branches, | 1 |
| New York.— | | Valley, | 1 |
| City Banks, | par. | Ronny branch, | 1 |
| Country notes, | 2 | Wheeling, | 4 |
| New Jersey.— | | District of Columbia, | 1 |
| Bank of Brunswick, | 1 1-2 | | |
| Patterson, | 1 1-2 | North Carolina.— | |
| Morris, | 1 1-2 | Cape Fear, | 2 |
| All others, | par. | Newbern, | 2 |
| | | State Bank, | 2 |
| Pennsylvania.— | | South Carolina, | 1 |
| Greensburg, | 0 | Georgia, | 2 |
| Brownsville, | 4 | Kentucky, | uncertain. |
| Pittsburg, | 1 | Tennessee, | 50. |
| All others, | par. | New Orleans, | 5 a 6 |

| | |
|---|---|
| GUINEAS, | 5 |
| DOUBLOONS, | 15 85 |
| S. A. DOUBLOONS, | 15 30 |
| TWENTY FRANK PIECES, | 3 75 |
| AMERICAN GOLD, | 51 |

## BOOKS LOST.

THOSE of my friends who have borrowed Books from me, are responsibly requested to return them. The loss of the 27 volumes of the "PANTHEON OF THE AGE," is particularly regretted.

S. C. ATKINSON,
19 Branch street.
march 6—1t

## A GRAND BALL,

AT the Masonic Hall, on the 17th inst. by A. BONNAFON, N. H. One gentleman and two ladies' tickets, one dollar, to be applied for at the Hall at any time. march 8—2t

## ONLY $6 FOR $20,000.

IF you buy your tickets of N. CANFIELD & CO. No. 22 South Third street, directly opposite Congress Hall. Union Canal Lottery, Class No. 5, for 1830, to be drawn on Friday, the 26th of March. Fifty-four number lottery—eight drawn ballots.

SCHEME.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 prize of | $20,000 | 10 prizes of | $150 |
| 1 | 10,000 | 20 | 100 |
| 1 | 4,000 | 48 | 60 |
| 1 | 2,500 | 49 | 50 |
| 1 | 2,000 | 46 | 40 |
| 1 | 1,180 | 46 | 30 |
| 3 | 1,000 | 52 | 25 |
| 3 | 500 | 9 | 20 |
| 4 | 300 | 920 | 12 |
| 10 | 200 | $260 | 6 |

Price of tickets only $6, halves 3, quarters 1 50, eighths 75 cents.

N. Canfield & Co. will sell Managers tickets and shares as cheap or cheaper than any other office, in this city.

Orders (per mail,) promptly attended to, if addressed to N. Canfield & Co. Philadelphia, who sold a short time since—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 38 | 41 | 44 | $50,000 |
| 13 | 18 | 42 | 6,000 |
| 5 | 29 | 31 | 6,000 |
| 15 | 37 | 57 | 4,000 |
| 4 | 22 | 58 | 3,000 |
| 21 | 23 | 29 | 3,000 |
| 18 | 36 | 55 | 3,000 |
| 41 | 44 | 50 | 2,000 |

For capitals and prompt payment, apply at the above office. march 6—3t

## TO MANUFACTURERS.

THE subscriber, having removed his establishment from Holmesburg to Bridesburg, respectfully informs his friends and the public that he continues the building of Cotton Machinery, of every description, of the latest and most approved plans now in use, viz:—Cotton Pickers, Lap Machines, Cards, Drawing Speeders, Mules and Throstles, Dressing Machines and Powerloom for Muslin, Stripe, Ticking, Bagging, Duck, Satinets, Cords and Velvet, made of the best materials and workmanship.

Also, Woollen Machinery, viz: Pickers, Cards with improved condensers, Jacks, Mules, rol

Variety's the very spice of life,
That gives it all its flavour.

### SONG.

*Air*—"O! no! I never mention him."

O! no! I never mention it
The name of joe or sukey—
My teeth are now dieted to press
The once familiar steak:
To grant quick they hurry me
To calm me when I fret;
For when they see me wag my jaws,
They think that I forget.

They bid me seek in Barley Soup
The charms the Doctors see—
But were my lungs inflamed with croup,
I'd never drink Heib Tea.

'Tis true some time has passed, since in
The cellar where we met,
I've sat me down to Tarragon,
Yet how can I forget!

They tell me Oysters now are poor,
The leanest of the lean—
They blot that Williams' Beer is thin—
But I know what they mean.
Perhaps like me, some luckless wight
His diet may regret—
Put if his appetite's like mine,
He never can forget.

### COMPARISON.

Poets, beware! never compare
Women with aught on earth or in air:
Earth may be bright, air may be light—
But brightness and lightness in woman unite.
Can you suppose eyes are like skies,
Or that her blushes resemble the rose?
Where shall we seek for skies that can speak,
Or roses that rival an eloquent cheek?

Surely you ne'er saw lilies so fair
As the forehead that peeps thro' the curls of her hair;
Surely, her lips red rubies eclipse,
The coral she wears, and the water she sips!
Birds in the spring sweetly may sing,
But woman sings better than birds on the wing:
Then, Poets, beware!—never compare
Women with aught on earth or in air!

### ENIGMAS.

1. I am a word of six letters. Behead me, and I am the name of a female. Behead me again, and I am hated by every body. Behead me again, and I am frozen. Behead me again, and I am a monosyllable. Behead me again and I am a vowel.

2. I am a word of seven letters. My 1st 2d 3d and 6th is used by sailors. My 2d 3d 4th and 6th is an animal. My 1st 3d 4th and 6th is a carriage. My 6th 4th and 7th is to endeavour. My 1st 3d and 6th is a domestic animal; and my whole is one of the cardinal virtues.

3. I am a word of six letters. My 1st 4th and 5th is a preposition. My 1st 2d 3d and 4th is what all young ladies wish for. My 1st and 2d is a verb. My 2d 3d and 5th is what every living creature does. My 6th 2d and 3d is an affirmative. My 2d 3d and 4th is a triphthong. And my whole is what the gentlemen admire.

D. S.

A SAFE BET FOR BOTH PARTIES.—Two biloods recently entered a tavern, where they had frequently resorted, and calling for a supper and two bottles of shampaign, informed their host that they had laid a wager, of such a nature as they had ordered, but as it was not decided, they wished him to wait for his pay until the decision, and then charge the amount to the loser. The landlord assented, and they sat down to a hearty supper. When they had finished, mine host had the curiosity to ask what was the nature of the bet, and he was not a little chagrined when he received for answer, that it originated in a dispute as to the direction the Brick Meeting Steeple would take, should it ever fall. The one bet it would fall East and the other West.

### SHARP SHOOTING.

In the debate on the Judiciary System, in the Virginia Convention, Mr. Randolph observed, that the reply of Mr. Chapman Johnson to the speech of Judge Marshall, was like firing a pocket pistol at the fortress of Gibraltar. Mr. Johnson said, he wanted no *ghost* to tell him he was unable to contend with the Chief Justice in argument.

Arlotto as he was once preparing to go a journey, several of his friends requested him to make purchases for them in the town to which he was going, but all, except one, neglected to supply him with money for the purpose. He only executed the commission of this one; so that on his return the others called upon him, and reproached him with inattention to their wishes. "You must know, my friends," said Arlotto, "that in the course of my journey, I came to the side of a river, and there I took out the papers which contained your commissions to look them over; on a sudden a gust of wind arose and carried them all down the stream, except one, which, as it had money in it, was too heavy to be blown away."

Augustus was told of an extravagant Roman Knight, who had wasted all his property.—When his goods were sold by auction, Augustus commissioned a person to bid for his pillow.—Being asked why he wished to have this article of furniture in particular, he replied, "Such a pillow must be very desirable, upon which a man so deeply in debt could sleep soundly."

At no time of life should a man give up the thoughts of enjoying the society of women. "In youth," says Lord Byron, "women are our mistresses, at a riper age our companions, in old age our nurses, and in all ages our friends."

In the time of the old court, the faces of the Parisian ladies were spotted with patches, and plastered with rouge. Lord Chesterfield, when he was at Paris, was asked by Voltaire, if he did not think some French ladies then in company, whose cheeks were fashionably tinted, very beautiful, "Excuse me," said Lord Chesterfield, "from giving an opinion, for I am no judge of paintings."

### DOUBLE BLESSEDNESS.

If a maiden lady lives in what Shakspeare calls a state of *single*-blessedness, then is a married lady twice as happy, living in a state of *double*-blessedness.

Sir Edmund Saunders, Chief Justice of the King's Bench, in the reign of *Charles II*, was originally a strolling beggar about the streets, without either knowing parents, relatives, or friends. He came often to beg scraps at Clement's Inn, where he was taken notice of for his uncommon sprightliness; and, as he expressed a strong inclination to write, one of the attorney's clerks taught him, and soon qualified him for a hackney-writer. Saunders eagerly availed himself of every opportunity to improve himself by reading law books, which he borrowed, and in a very few years became an able attorney—soon afterward an eminent Counsel, and ultimately arrived at the Chief Justiceship of England!

REFRACTORY PAUPERS.—The West Indians have sometimes threatened to transfer their allegiance to America. If the Americans would take them on such terms, it would be policy for Great Britain to offer the Americans a million pounds sterling a year to consent to the arrangement, and she would be a great gainer by the bargain after all. A collection of paupers who should utter a threat that they would quit the parish, would not be half so welcome to put their threats into execution. The people of England are tired of the West Indians. They are tired, in the first place, of keeping them by public contribution; and they are tired of the insolence with which their misplaced charity has then returned.—*Westminster Review.*

'Your hand annoys me exceedingly,' said the Prince of Le Rochefour-yon to a talkative person who was sitting near him at dinner, and was constantly suiting the action to the word.—'Indeed, my Lord,' said the babbler, 'we are so crowded at table, that I do not know where to put my hand.' 'Put it upon your mouth,' said the Prince.

### GRADATIONS IN SOCIETY.

In all large communities, the occupations, tastes and means of individuals are so various, and their pursuits so divergent, that they necessarily and almost unconsciously separate into distinct social circles, and each spontaneously assumes his post in that composed of persons agreeing with himself in feelings, and habits. To draw a comparison among these circles, would be invidious and useless: for they are all the unavoidable result of the natural propensities of mankind, and each has its respective merits and advantages. They owe one another mutually, respect and kindness. In a free country, where every man is at liberty to enjoy life and pursue happiness in the way which suits him best, these gradations will be more numerous, and at the same time less distinct, because they will melt their edges into those that border upon them; but they must, nevertheless, exist; and the two extremities will be as distant from each other, as though they were the only differences of condition.

### CHILDHOOD.

Children are but little people, yet they form a very important part of society, expend much of our capital, have considerable influence on the corn laws, employ a great portion of our population in their service, and occupy half the literati of our day, in labors for their instruction and amusement. They cause more trouble and anxiety than the national debt, the loveliest of women in her maturity of charms breaks not so many slumbers, nor occasions so many sighs as she did in her cradle; and the handsomest of men with full grown mustachios and Stultz for his tailor, must not flatter himself that he is half so much admired as he was when he was in petticoats. Without any reference to their being our statesmen, philosophers and magistrates in miniature disguise, children form, in their present state of pigmy existence, a most influential class of beings; and the arrival of a mewling infant who can scarcely open its eyes, and only opens its mouth, like an unfledged bird, for food, will effect the most extraordinary alteration in a whole household; substitute affection for coldness, duty for dissipation, cheerfulness for gravity, bustle for formality; unite hearts which time had divided, soften feelings which the world had hardened; teach women of fashion to criticise pap, and grave metaphysicians to crawl on all fours.

From the New York Commercial Advertiser.

Odensny Febby. 19. 1830.

Mr. Francis Hallandco

Sir

Ime strick all of a heep. A fu'daze ago Square Bootle showed me ten nusepapers from York. Won of um, the Commershal, had ol I rit to my neffew Joe Strickland, an jit the sarey hooby purtend he haint got anny sich relashon as is con nukle Zack, an like as not heal nez time sware he haint no sich a flesh & blod unkle as my brudher Ben. But letim go. Now the tuther paper was cauld the Corrier, an purtended to insert a letter from me Zack Strickland. That's a rite down foggery, an I tole the Square that twas a plagy ly, as he sed that was the very reeson twas put in the Carrier. Now dount I nofwhin I be! Do the darnd critters think they'l sence me out of my crimeel cauntry—It makes me mad to think on't. Why the good for nothin skunks aint fit to ly in my leg horn. But sens that goos of a feller Joe sicks to this to Arnol an cuts his own relashons, an stans in his own life, an wont com to Odensny, an wont be a Commishioner,—why let him rot in jale fruh I care, for I wont never hev nothing no more to do with him.

Now mr. hallandco, (for I dount no hoo that curnel Stim is that Joe rites about, for I dount se enny sitchy name in the paper,) I bleeve lle rite to yew wuns in a while to let yew no that I am well going, these lines may find yew enjoing the same bl[illegible].

I spoze the yorkers want to no how I git along with my biznes,—an so lle tel yew all about it. As for the canawl, Ime a gonter hitch my bil to the Shenang and Shemung teem, an todrive em all threw together. This is a dwnd good skeam, an I mean to foller it up, an put my rale rode for a rider on top of the Cannejo Harry. As to the pig biznes, construeing my steamfisting cumpeany of Marcellus, I dount quite se da lite yit. The cumunity is reddy to repoart a bil onely they tel me that Mr. Paig is sekt and primed to stik in a clawse to make us contribbet all the heds, picks, and brunsels to the safety-fun. But I gess weal hitch on to the York banks, and kinder whip round, so as to make wun hand wash tuther, jest as they do, by getin another law to let us borril up the back-lanes, seuers, locks, hulls, and tales.—So yew no it takes tew thurds to parse the bil, but the law about inspeckshan of pork can be haltered by a maggority. Its a cute trick, an the Leglater gone to like tricks afore I cum to Olbenny, yit I begin to like em pritty per ickefer well, for I find they are all the go. That anti-tyfond, too, I like that, for if we brake, it pays off our debts, an we go clear, jest like sum ladys that economize money makes honest wimmen of. I hoap it le stick, tho ime afeard the Shenang banks brakin jest at this time, wil make a turnal hole int. If it weathers threw, weal git a bank next year at nine mile crick, an so go snacks with the seven York banks that have jest gon to the Seunit to hang up to dry. Them York banks are rich as Kreuss, an if we are a gunter sink, they can hold us up by the waistband. O its a glorus skeam. Its jest like that Tom Skidmore plan (I think tis cawl it) to put down the rich, and put up the poor by agugrian law. Sum fokes thunks ime pri ty well of, but between yew & me & the whippin post, ive bought sum tickets, an sum other sich like speckalashons, so that Ime pritty considerable afeard of the sherriff, an shood like plagy wel to jine in with them rich Lorrence and Marcellus, an devide sent & lot. Itle be a grandopperashon, an then hoorraw for Jackson, an the safety-fun, the hog cumpeany, Tom Skidmore, fanny rite, Governer Troop, an his leetle teeny brudher George in the Seunet. So no more at present from Yours to serve

ZACHARIAH STRICKLAND.

### THE NAMELESS MARQUIS.

During the prevalence of certain opinions, or rather decrees, as to the abolition of all titles, except that of "citoyen," at the commencement of the French Revolution, a gentleman, (a "country gentleman" it should seem,) presented himself at the gates of Paris, where it was the custom to ask the name of every person entering: the following dialogue ensued:

"What is your name, citizen?

"Monsieur le Marquis de Saint Cyr."

"*Monsieur!* The word is no longer French."

"Ah, pardon! I am called the Marquis de Saint Cyr."

"*Marquis!* Marquisates are abolished."

"Ah, true—I remember; de Saint Cyr is my name, then."

"*De!* We know nothing about *de* before the names of citizens, now."

"In that case, my friend, call me Saint Cyr—short."

"*Saint!* the Nation has abolished all saints."

"Well, then, I suppose I must be reduced to plain Cyr, at last,—call me Cyr."

"*Sire!* Hah!—there are no longer any sires."

And thus was the poor Marquis left literally nameless.

From the History of Remarkable Dogs.

### THE DOG OF RENAUDIN.

A young student at Montpelier, named Renaudin, having been run over by a little vagabond, who was riding his horse to a watering place, had his scull fractured, and died on the spot. His dog, which he raised from his birth, threw himself in despair upon his body, howled piteously, and would not be separated from his master. But who could paint the grief of this sensible animal, when it saw the dead body of the unhappy young man placed in the coffin; nothing could tear him from it, and he followed it to the cemetery. Laying himself upon the grave, he refused every species of nourishment for five days; at length, being discovered by some of the friends of the deceased, he was made to eat a little bread, dipped in milk, but never could be abandon the cherished spot of his affection; he remained there day and night wailing for his master.

With a view to relieve the inconsolable grief of this faithful animal, the young students built for him a little cabin, near his master's tomb; the affectionate creature remained there five whole years, with the same constancy of grief, and was never twenty paces distant from the spot.

A striking singularity in the conduct of this dog, after he confined himself to the grave-yard, was, that he would not associate with any of his own species; he would neither run nor play with those who came to amuse him in his solitude; when they barked and tried to provoke him, he would retire in sadness to his secret cell.

He died, and was buried near the friend whose remains he had so faithfully guarded; but he is cited even now in the Cantos as a model of friendship—his fidelity has passed into a proverb—and when they speak of that worldly friendship, so common, so universal among men, that depends upon interest, they say, "*as to such a one he never will be worth his Dog of Renaudin.*"

FALKINE.—A HEARTY COCK.—There is, or was the other day, a small Bantam, belonging to a person here, which exhibited propensities of quite a novel nature for one of the gallinaceous tribe; and as an ornithological curiosity, shows what singular habits even birds may acquire. Whether it was accidentally at first we do not know, but by some means a glass of whiskey had fallen in its way; and instead of dressing the prize—like its brother in the fable with the precious stone—the little fellow made free with the liquor. Ever since he acts has been improving, and like any other tippler, he soon became a "seasoned cask." It frequently sits at its glass upon a table, and empties it of undiluted spirits. On such occasions, it is amusing to see the excitement of his game spirit, and what metal he displays. With a clapping of the wings and a loud crow, he would spar and jerk at one's hand; and if his favorite dose was not repeated, would cackle forth the "lion's march," and stagger out to the yard, where he reigned "cock of the walk."—*Scotsman.*

DIAMONDS.—The great diamond of the King of Portugal weighs 1,680 carats, of four grains each, and is valued at the enormous sum of 224,000,000*l.* The diamond in the sceptre of Russia, which was stolen from a Malabar idol by a French grenadier, weighs 779 carats, and is valued at 4,864,728*l.* The diamond of Aurungzebe weighed 2,799 carats, and was valued at 399,000*l.* Another diamond of the King of Portugal, weighing 215 carats, is valued at 388,290*l.* The diamond of the Emperor of Germany weighs 1,380 carats, and is valued at 114,990*l.* The diamond of the King of France, called the "Regent," weighing 13675 carats, is valued at 218,750*l.* And a diamond, mentioned by Ferishta, as having formed part of the plunder of Chunero, one of the Mahommedan conquerors of India who ravished Malabar, must have been worth about 255,000*l.* sterling; for it is described as "a perfect diamond of 168 ruttys," or 147 carats, and consequently, supposing it to have been equal in purity to the "Regent" and the second Portuguese diamond above mentioned, its value would amount to the sum just stated.

### TO PREVENT BUGS IN PEAS.

Having seen pieces occasionally in your New England Farmer on the subject of Peas, time of planting, preventing bugs, &c. I will mention a very simple plan I have for years adopted. Immediately before planting, I put the peas in a tub and pour very hot water on them, keep stirring for one or two minutes, and have cold water at hand to pour on sufficient to cover them one or two inches, leaving it more than blood warm, for 1 or 2 hours before planting, in which time they will swell considerably, and come up much sooner;—all the bugs will be destroyed and found floating on the top of the water. In fact, I have very few, and only believe, if the plan was universally adopted, we should not hear any more about buggy peas; but if here and there a slovenly neighbor should neglect this rule, the flying weevil would pass from his field to those of his more careful neighbors, as readily as the miller from the neglected apple and wild cherry trees to be duly attended one's of his neighbors, depositing the eggs of the catterpillar for the next year.—*N. E. Farmer.*

*Loss of Weight in Cooking Meat.*

We recommend to all economical friends thereof of a thrifty housekeeper's experience in the matter, and congratulate the lovers of roast beef, that we very gratify that laudable predilection, and save may an honest penny at one and the same meal.

| | | | lb. | oz. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4 lbs. of beef lose by boiling | | | 1 | 0 |
| 4 do. | do. | do. roasting | 1 | 5 |
| 4 do. | do. | do. baking | 1 | 3 |
| 4 do. | mutton | do. boiling | 0 | 13 |
| 4 do. | do. | do. roasting | 1 | 4 |
| 4 do. | do. | do. baking | 1 | 1 |

We will only add, that the devotees of boiled mutton and turnips are evidently first-rate economists.

CHESNUT BARK.—The bark from the chesnut tree contains twice as much tanning matter as oak bark, and nearly twice as much coloring matter as logwood. The coloring substance of chesnut bark is to that of Campeachy logwood exactly as 1,557 to 1. Leather prepared with this substance is more firm and solid, and yet more supple. This bark is the best substance for making ink; mixed with iron it becomes a blue black. The liquor drawn from this bark appears blue at the outside like indigo; but it gives on paper the finest black. In dying it has a greater affinity for wool than sumac and gall nuts. The color obtained from this substance is unchangeable by air and light.

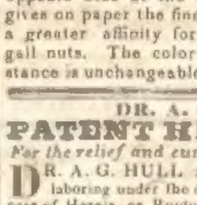

DR. A. G. HULL'S
**PATENT HINGE TRUSS,**
*For the relief and cure of Hernia, or Rupture.*

DR. A. G. HULL respectfully informs those laboring under the distressing and dangerous disease of Hernia, or Rupture, and wishing a certain and effectual remedy for the same, that his lately improved TRUSS, adapted to the different species of this complaint, to which males, females and children are subject, may be obtained at the office, No. 28 North Eighth street, where professional attention will be given to the treatment of the complaint in all its varieties. In regard to *all* the means auxiliary to the instrument, by which cures are promoted, or rendered certain, instructions will be furnished without additional expense.

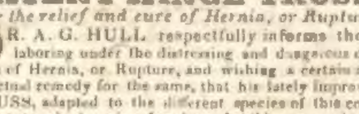
The universal and public approbation which this instrument has received, as well from Medical Societies and the Profession generally, as from those who, in their own persons, have experienced its superior efficacy, renders it unnecessary that any proofs should now be adduced in regard to what is so generally known and acknowledged. Experience has abundantly demonstrated the correctness of the principles which the inventor embraced in the construction of his TRUSSES, and which he *first* applied to the radical cure of a complaint, lately considered beyond the reach of the healing art.

"The great and signal benefits which are produced by this Truss, result from its strict subserviences to, and its accordance with, scientific and surgical principles. Its mechanical adaptation to the parts, the simplicity of construction, the limited motion nicely graduated, by experiment, to the different attitudes of the body, and to the action of the muscles, the permanency of its location on the body, and its pressure on the circumference of the abdominal ring, are qualities, the tendency of which is to strengthen and restore the weakened parts, to contract the aperture, and, ultimately, to *accomplish a cure of the disease.* The operation and effect of this Truss is therefore directly the reverse of all Trusses heretofore in use, which, being convex, tended to enlarge the rupture opening."

A. G. HULL,
No. 28 North Eighth street.
Philadelphia, August 15, 1829 —ecly



B. ROBINSON,
No. 62 MARKET STREET
One door above Strawberry st.
IMPORTER OF
WATCHES,
And Manufacturer of
JEWELLERY.



GOLD AND SILVER SPECTACLES, with three sets of Glasses, calculated to serve a person 15 years without further expense. A large assortment of the above, together with a variety of other goods, in his line, wholesale and retail, at reduced prices. feb. 27—1m

WANTED.

A MIDDLE aged man, well acquainted with the City and County of Philadelphia, is desirous of employment, in a wholesale store; or in any other respectable business, would be glad to make himself useful. A moderate compensation would be expected, and unexceptionable recommendations given. Apply at the office of this paper. feb. 27—3t

RE[illegible]AL.

T. KING informs his customers, and the public generally, that he has removed his Hat and Cap Warehouse from No. 50 South Sixth street, (Shakspeare Buildings,) to No. 192 North Third street, west side, between Vine and Callowhill streets, where he will be happy to supply all those that will favour him with a call. To his former customers he tenders his thanks, and solicits a continuance of their patronage.

N. B. Hats and Caps made to order at the shortest notice. THOMAS L. KING.

jan. 9—3m

Baker's Intelligence Office,

*Established in May*, 1811.

NO. 2 Franklin Place, Procures Houses and Posts, Boarders, Partners, Clerks, Overseers, Journeymen, Apprentices, Farmers, Gardeners, Coachmen, Waiters, Stage Drivers, Grooms, Bar Keepers, Dailers, Porters, House Keepers, Wet Nurses, Seamstresses, Chamber and Child's Maids, Men and Women Cooks, Travelling Men and Women, Dairy Maids, Bound Children and Bought servants

For sale, the time of a good coloured Girl, 18 years old, and 10 to serve.

Persons having Real Estate to sell or let, will find it to their interest to enter it gratis. feb. 20—4t*

ANDERSON'S COUGH DROPS,

THE most valuable Medicine ever prepared for Coughs and Consumptions. The uncommon virtues that ANDERSON'S COUGH DROPS and PECTORAL POWDERS are well known to possess for the cure of Colds, Coughs and other affections of the breast and lungs, leading to consumptions, is sufficiently proved from the fact that they have now been in use for seven years and that the demand for them is still rapidly increasing. Thousands have experienced the happy effects of this *Healing Balsam*, and great numbers have voluntarily given Certificates of the benefits received in Consumptive Complaints of long standing, even where their cases were almost hopeless and where they had been given up by their physicians as incurable. A reference to the Certificates accompanying each Bottle, given by those of the first respectability, will satisfy every unprejudiced mind of the wonderful cures performed by this Valuable Medicine. Thousands have shortened their days by neglecting Coughs when first attacked, which have soon terminated in a seated Consumption, and proved fatal.—Scarcely a case of Colds, Coughs, pain in the side, difficulty of breathing, want of sleep arising from debility, or even Consumptions, but may be relieved by a timely use of the Healing Balsam. Each Dollar Bottle of this medicine contains about 40 doses, which proves them to be a cheap medicine, considering their virtues.

NEW CERTIFICATES.

This is to certify that the subscriber was brought very low by spitting blood, attended with a cough and catarrh, and that nothing afforded me real relief until I commenced taking Anderson's Cough Drops, the use of which were the means in the hand of God of restoring me again to a comfortable state of health.

And I do further certify, that the wife of Mr. Nathan Huntington, living in the same place, was afflicted with a very bad cough for a number of years, and in 1823 she was reduced so low that it was thought she must soon be in her grave, as she was scarcely able to walk from her bed to the fire, when she commenced taking Anderson's Cough Drops, the use of which, in a short time so far restored her, that she was soon able to do a good day's work. I can cheerfully recommend this medicine to the public. PHILO JUDSON, Pastor of the Church in Ashford.

*Ashford, Conn. Sept. 25, 1824.*

For sale by I. Thompson, N. W. corner of Second and Market; T. W. Dyott, N. E. corner of Second and Race; F. & C. Yarnall & Co. Market, below Second; J. C. Jenkins, Market, near Third.

jan. 16—4m

WILLIAM HUGHES,
**UNDERTAKER,**
No. 139 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
Between RACE AND VINE STREETS.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he is always on hand a general assortment of Coffins, all sizes and patterns, plain and ornamented.

Also, stuff of every description made to order. The whole business of Funerals attended to, furnishing hearse, carriages, ice boxes, &c. on the lowest terms.

Attendance at all hours. jan. 18—1y

PAPER WAREHOUSE.

*No. 250 Market, opposite Decatur Street.*

S. POTTER has constantly on sale at the above Warehouse, at the lowest mill prices, every description of paper manufactured in the United States, on which a liberal credit will be given.

sept. 12—tf

ORGAN FOR SALE.

AN ORGAN of seven stops, suitable for a Church of moderate size. The stops are as follows:—Open Diap. stopped Diap. Dulciana, Principal, Twelfth, Flute, and Fifteenth; enclosed in a mahogany case. It can be seen by applying at the Masonic Hall. The instrument can be warranted in every respect, and will be sold to close a concern. For further particulars apply to SIDDONS & McGRATH, No. 25 North Third street. jan. 9—3m

MERCANTILE ACADEMY.

A NEW SYSTEM OF WRITING, taught by R. MEGONEGAL, No. 206 Race Street, which is sanctioned by professors, and gentlemen of the first rate.

The attention of the public is respectfully solicited to the important advantages to be derived from a knowledge of this superior system. By this mode, pupils are taught to sit with ease and elegance, and acquire in a short period that necessary accomplishment, so important to all, a beautiful running and legar hand writing, to write perfectly straight without lines, and with greater freedom than any system ever taught, and great is the improvement, that eight or ten lessons has produces a bold, free and elegant running hand, to those who could not write their names.

BOOK-KEEPING.

He also informs them that he has completed a new item of book-keeping, so as to enable the student to acquire himself in from 10 to 20 lessons, and to acquire a perfect knowledge of this important science, must fail. The advertiser has examined about 100 sets of books, in the first counting houses of this city, in the last six months, which enables him to give those most perfect forms, and extensive explanations on theorem. feb. 20—4m

*New Music Warehouse,*
NO. 284 SOUTH SIXTH STREET,
Shakspeare Buildings, near Chesnut street,

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has opened the above Music Ware House, where he has constantly on hand and offers for sale, wholesale and retail, on the most reasonable terms.

| | |
|---|---|
| Piano Fortes, | Bugles, |
| Guitars, | Keat Bugles, |
| Violins, | French Horns, |
| Flutes, | Trumpets, |
| Clarionetts, | Bassoons, |
| Fifes, | Drums, |
| Tacculets, | Tambourines, |

and every other Musical Instrument.

*Superior Italian Violin and Guitar Strings.*

A genral assortment of MUSIC, consisting of the most polar Songs, Pieces, &c.

A rich collection of German, French and Italian Music.

Country Merchants supplied at the lowest wholesale prices. F. RUDOLPHUS.

feb. 2—4m

G. W. FARR,
**MERCHANT TAILOR,**

HAS removed from 249 Market street, to No. 8 South Third street, a few doors below Market st. and has received, with the late fashions, a handsome assortment of blue, black and fancy coloured Cloths and Cassimeres; plain and fancy silk Velvets, Valencia, Silinet, Marseilles, English and French Silk Vesting, (which will be made to order in 12 hours notice. Merchants and strangers visiting the city, will find it to their advantage to call and examine the above goods.

N. B. Iron Collars, Stocks, Suspenders, Gloves Canvas, &c. feb. 20—4t

SMITH JAY'S
NEWSHOE MANUFACTORY, No. 42 South Front Street, third door above Chesnut street, Philadelphia, where he has constantly for sale a large assortment of boots and shoes which he will sell five per cent cheaper than the same quality can be purchased in the City.

Country Merchants and others are invited to call and examine for themselves. feb. 27—6t*

CARET MANUFACTORY.

GEORGE MILNER, No. 42 Race street, between Front and Second streets. He respectfully informs his friends and the public in general that he has on hand a quantity of domestic coating, of a good quality, which he sells low for cash.

N. B. All kinds of customers' carpet, woven at the shortest notice at No. 42 Race street. feb. 27—6m

MEDICAL WORKS.

FOR sale by J. G. AUNER, Bookseller, No. 233 Market street, below Ninth. Lisennec on the Chest; Tavernier's Operative Surgery; Hooper's Medical Examinations; Turner's Chemistry, Dewees' Works, Hare's Chemistry; Horner's Pathological Anatomy, Edward's Manual of Materia Medica; Good's Study of Medicine, Bichat's General Anatomy; Hulme's Manual of Obstetricks, Manual of General Anatomy; Hildenbrand on Typhus Fever; Martinet's Manual of Pathology, Shaw's Dissector; London Practice of Midwifery; Cazinave on the Skin; Lawrence's Physiology; Bichat's Anatomy and Physiology, by Henderson, Chapman's Medical Journal, 14 vols.; Eberle's Practice, Horton's Materia Medica and Botany; Green's Chemistry; Ellis's Medical Formulary; Orfila on Poisons; Curry on Cold Water; Frick on the Eye; Travers on the Eye; Travers on Irritation; Haller & Bell on the Arteries, Mathias on Mercurial Complaints; Macculluck on Malaria; Marshall on the Brain; Ryland on the Stethoscope; Parr's Medical Dictionary; Pemberton on Viscera; Rigby on Uterine Hæmorrhage, Thornton's Botany; Uve's Chemical Dictionary; Beck's Medical Jurisprudence, Bichat on Life and Death; do. on Membranes; do. on Pathology; Bostock's Physiology; Cooper's Surgery; Darwin's Zoonomia; Gregory's Practice; Money on the Ear; Buleland on Scrofulous Diseases; Begin's French Practice of Medicine; Rush on the Mind; Abernethy and Johnson's Works, &c. &c. with a great variety of Books, in the different departments of Literature.

Subscriptions received for the North American Medical and Surgical Journal. feb 20—3t

THE FEMALE'S SPECIFIC.

*IF IT HAS NEVER FAILED.*

THIS Medicine, the neverfailing powers of which can be proved by references to ladies of the greatest respectability in this city, can always be had at No. 169 PINE STREET, where application can be made *either by letter*, or personally. nov. 7—1y

Gum Elastic over Shoes.

A HANDSOME lot just opened, and will be retailed low. Gentlemen's Boots for $2 50.

Water proof composition for Boots and Shoes.

Also, a general assortment of Ladies', Gentlemen's Misses and Children's Boots and Shoes.

SAMUEL D. BREED,
dec. 5—tf No. 8 North Sixth street.

REMOVAL.

JAMES M. JACKSON has removed his COAL GRATE and FENDER Manufactory from No. 30 CHERRY STREET, to No. 122 NORTH FIFTH STREET, west side, the 6th door above Race street, where he hopes to merit the patronage of his friends and the public. jan. 30—3m

*Superior Cast Steel Edge Tools.*

MANUFACTURED by Dunlap, Madara & Co. Lemmon Works, Chambersburg, Pa. Carpenters', Ship Carpenters' and Coopers' Tools, of all kinds; Butcher's Choppers and Cleavers; Felling Axes; Chisels; Drawing Knives; Hatchets, &c. manufactured of the best steel, and if not good to be returned.

Also, a general assortment of HARDWARE AND CUTLERY, for sale low, wholesale and retail, at LESLEY & MEREDITH'S Hardware Store, No. 243 Market street, six doors above Sixth street, Philadelphia. dec. 19—tf

NOTICE.

WHEREAS, AUGUSTUS G. RICHARDS, of the City of Philadelphia, Dyer and Scourer, did, on the Fourth day of February, 1830, execute an Assignment of all his Estate, Real, Personal, and Mixed, to the subscriber in trust, for the benefit of such of his Creditors, who shall, within sixty days from the date thereof, execute to him, a full and perfect release of their respective claims. Notice is hereby given that the assignment and release may be seen at the house of the subscriber, No. 76 Dillwyn street, above Noble street, N. L. ENOCH MIDDLETON.

February 18th, 1830.—20—4t*

SELLING OFF.

THE subscriber, going to give up the dry goods business in the city, offers a very large stock of goods at and below auction prices—blue cloths and cassimeres, Irish linen, table diaper at 62½ cents a yard, 2 yards wide, at 50 cents; Russia towelling, 4 4 wide, at 18½ cents; Irish towelling, at 8 cents; 33 by 7-8 and 4-4 Irish linen and lawns; 33 doz. linen cambric handk. from 62½ to $1 per hdkf. with a large assortment of worsted and cotton hosiery, gloves and mits, domestic muslins, checks, ticking and sheeting muslin; pins, at 6 cents a sheet; spool cotton at 6 cents a spool; 1100 pieces linen and cotton apron tapes, at 3 cents a piece, with nearly every staple article in the line.

8 pieces fine black lasting, fit for shoemakers; and No. 3 black Mantua ribbons. Our former customers and the public will please call, as we will sell the goods for below cost to get rid of them.

JOHN KENNEDY,
No. 46 North Fourth street, above Arch

N. B. Those who have goods laid past, will please call and take them away before the 1st of April. feb. 20—4t

MAHOGANY.

THE Subscriber has, and intends to keep constantly on hand, a supply of MAHOGANY of all sizes, to which he invites the attention of city and country dealers. His present stock consists of very superior table and veneer south side St. Domingo Mahogany, which he offers for sale for cash or acceptances, by the single log or large quantity, to suit purchasers.

Country dealers in the article will find it to their advantage to examine his stock. Pianoforte Manufacturers can be supplied with superior wood, of the best dimensions, for pianofortes, as also shippers with mahogany suitable for foreign markets.

THOMAS TAYLOR,
feb. 20—3t No. 248 South Front street.

JAMES CLARK

OFFERS for sale, at No. 127 South Front street, a variety of Books, Paper and Stationary Also, Slates, Slate Pencils, Lead Pencils, Red and Black Ink, Ink Powders, Ink Stands, Wafers, and Sealing Wax, Bills of Lading, Shipping Articles, Manifests, Seamen's Journals, &c.

Patent Blank Books ruled to any pattern, and bound in a superior style as above, or at the Bindery, over No. 25 Market street.

Rags taken in exchange for any of the above articles. sept. 30—6m

PHŒNIX FOUNDRY,
*Corner of Chesnut and Orange Streets,*
WILMINGTON, DEL.

WM. ROBINSON & CO. return their thanks for the liberal encouragement they have received, and are still prepared to execute CASTINGS, such as housings, rollers, shafts, gudgeons, forge hammers and anvils, coupling boxes, reiners, pots, kettles, kirbs, calender and sugar mill rollers, steam engine work, mill gearing, and cotton and woollen machinery, with every description of casting from one ounce to seven tons. All the above Castings will be warranted soft, to turn or cut, and will be done upon terms as reasonable as at any place in the United States, and will be delivered in Philadelphia without charge. Patterns made to order, and mill gearing in general without charge.

N. B. All kinds of Cotton and Woollen Machinery furnished to order at the shortest notice.

feb. 20—3m

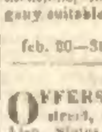
PHILADELPHIA
*PATENT LOCK MANUFACTORY,*
No. 29 North Seventh street.

MICHAEL KATES respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has for sale, as above, a general assortment of Locks of every description, of his own manufacture, which he can warrant equal to any made in this country.

Orders for Locks received and executed with punctuality.

N. B. Bells Hung, Locks, &c. repaired at usual. nov. 28—6m

R. S. RISLEY & CO.



HAVE at their Store, No 68 NORTH THIRD STREET, between Arch and Cherry streets, a handsome assortment of RICH CUT and PLAIN GLASS FURNITURE KNOBS, &c. of every description, having erected a GLASS CUTTING FACTORY immediately back of the Store, where GLASS of every description will be put to order, or sold on the most reasonable terms. Wholesale and Retail. Country Merchants and others are invited to call and examine for themselves and get[illegible] aug 4 ecly


INDIGESTION

*Mead's Anti-Dyspeptic Pills*

A SAFE and efficacious remedy for deranged states of the digestive organs Dyspepsia, or Indigestion. This medicine is the production of a Physician, who has applied his attention for a number of years to this distressing disease; it therefore the result of much experience and the duty he owes society, the proprietor of this mode of circulation, in order to give a more extensive range of publicity, and that it may become more extensively useful than it could possibly be, were it confined within the private practice of any individual. The great success of these Pills in the cure of the following symptoms attending Dyspepsia or Indigestion, have induced many persons, without any knowledge of the materials made use of in this celebrated medicine, to offer to the public as a cure for Dyspepsia, &c. certificates under the name of Pills, Tinctures, &c. recommending which, they have adopted the name of the skilful and scientific inventor of this medicine. The public are therefore requested to observe that they are genuine unless the directions accompanying each box, have the signature of George Smith.

For sale in New York, by O. & W. Hull, Sheridan Lane, between Pearl and Water streets, the proprietor, J. & A. & W. B. Peat, No. 116 Market street; Lawrence Keese & Co. No. 118 Market street, and John C. Morrison, 188 Greenwich st.; Philadelphia, I. Thompson, F. Brown, and T. W. Dyott; Baltimore, by C. & D. & S. Keener, and Geo. Keener in Charleston, by Wm. Burgoyne, in Norfolk, by Anton Parsons; in Washington, by Nathan Sprigg, in Alexandria, D. C. by E. Stabler & Son, and in New Orleans, by Wm. Hudson. oct

D. WIDENER, AGENT AND T[illegible]

*No. 107 Race street, fourth door above*

COATS, PANTALOONS and VE[illegible] and trimmed cheap for cash. A general assortment of Cloths and Cassimeres on hand, at a cheap store in this city.

☞ First rate Stocks, Gloves, Handkerchiefs and Vests, ready made, cheap for cash. mar[illegible]

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of Thomas, late of Milestown, Bristol Township, in the county of Philadelphia, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same, will please present their accounts for settlement, to either of the undersigned.

ELIZA THOMAS,
GEORGE DE BENNEVILLE,
Mile[illegible]
ISAAC ELLIOTT,
82 Chesnut street, Phila.

jan. 30—6w

SAMUEL COBB'S

*Ready Made Coffin Establishment*

AT No. 48 South Fifth street, between Prune and Prune, adjoining the Abyssinian Church, and at South Fifth street, 6th door above Catharine, Philadelphia.

Samuel Cobb respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has opened ready made Establishment at the above places, where every thing appertaining to the business can be procured on the shortest notice, and the utmost punctuality, and on the most reasonable prices.

Hearses, Mourning Coaches, Joe Hazes of the best quality,